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VOL. I.

*Remarks on Kensington Palace and Gardens, with some Observations on picturesque Scenery.*

PERHAPS few things contribute so much to the health of the inhabitants of a great capital as those public walks which are preserved in the vicinity of almost every city of Europe. It is to be lamented, that, in the neighbourhood of London, these sources of general convenience and innocent festivity are confined to the western side, while the east is surrendered to those places of vulgar dissipation, where the mercenary views of the proprietors are best promoted by the sacrifice of moral purity. Yet even these situations of plebeian resort, with all their disadvantages, are preferable to confinement, where crime would not be perpetrated with less reserve. A wise and humane statesman will ever consider it an important duty to provide the most abundant means of innocent gratification; and, whatever envy and detraction may profess, whatever limits overstrained virtue may prescribe, twenty thousand citizens are seldom so harmlessly engaged, as when convened together to inhale the evening breeze, and taste the last sweets of declining day. The oftener our actions are exhibited on the broad stage of life, the more correct will usually be our moral habits; it is in privacy that vice ventures to unveil all her deformity; it is there that the victim greedily imbibes the fatal dregs of turpitude, and shamelessly clasps the syren closer to his bosom.

From such views as these, we have not regretted, that the palace of Kensington is no longer a royal residence. We hope that the generosity of the monarch will continue to resign these purlieus of the suburbs to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and that his sensibility will be impressed with the attractions of the luxuriant valleys of imperial Thames, and the undulating canopy of the forest of Windsor, "venerable in its darkness." Yet it was not surprising, that a prince, born and educated amid the dykes and mists of Holland, should prefer the equality of surface in the broad vale of Middlesex to the fertile hills and watered glens of Berkshire. Under the influence of this Dutch taste, William the Third purchased this palace, for the sum of 20,000*l.* of the Earl of Nottingham, soon after his accession, and it continued to be the residence of the royal family during the three succeeding reigns. It is a large, irregular edifice, the architecture of which admits no general description, because it violates every principle of the art. The state apartments consist of a suite of twelve rooms. The ceilings and the great staircase were painted by Kent. The latter exhibits a group of portraits, among which is his own; and his humour has assigned to himself as a companion, Peter the Wild Boy, with whom he might study nature in her rudest form. In one of the galleries there is a very fine drawing in chalk, six yards in length, by Casanova, of an altar-piece, from Raphael. The only statuary deserving

\* Our readers may find a catalogue of the English portraits in this palace, in "The Environs of London," by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, 4to. Vol. III. pages 183 and 184.

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notice

notice is an antique in the privy-chamber, representing Mariniana, the niece of Trajan. The greenhouse is near the north-east angle of the principal structure; within we observe the absurdity of Corinthian columns, and without rusticated pilasters and projections, to prevent, as much as possible, the access of the solar beam. We understand Queen Anne was partial to taking her evening refreshment within this edifice. The affected stateliness of the structure is certainly much better adapted to a banquetting room than to the purpose for which it was designed; and the architect was indebted to the complaisance of his royal mistress, who, when the building was wholly inefficient to the original intention, contrived to apply it to another use, to which it was much better adapted.

Accustomed to the contracted limits of Dutch horticulture, William contented himself with the grounds in their original state, comprising only twenty-six acres. Queen Ann added thirty more, which were squared out in the native formality of her gardener, Mr. Wise.

"Hinc et nexilibus vineas è frondibus hortos,  
 "Implexos latè muros, et mœnia circùm  
 "Porrigenè, et latas è ramis surgere turres \*."

But on these gardens devolving to the care of Mr. Bridgeman, in the time of the late Queen, a beautiful sweep of three hundred acres, inclosed from Hyde Park, was united to the gardens, and they were thus rendered worthy the royal occupation. But the principal picturesque embellishments were from the taste of Mr. Kent, and, subsequently, of a gentleman whose talents acquired him the familiar appellation of Capability Brown.

The premises, in their present state, comprehend something more than three hundred and fifty acres, their figure approaching the quadrangular form. The boundaries by the Acton and Kensington roads, by Hyde Park, and by the fields adjacent to the Holland estate, are too well known to need a particular description.

It is an acknowledged principle that the mansion to which extensive gardens belong, should be placed nearly in the centre; that it should not be elbowed by church-yards, roads, and cottages, but have ample room on every side. The reader will immediately perceive that the situation of Kensington Palace is not consistent with this rule of taste.

\* It seems highly probable, that the lawn before the south façade of Kensington palace was a Roman military road. London was the terminus of many itinera, which were anciently known by the names of Watling-street, Hermin-street, Fosse, and Iknild-street; and so important did that victorious people consider the preservation of these to the purposes of their government, that a system of laws was established for the regulation of these great outlets from the capital, known by the name of *Pax Quatuor Cheminorum*.

The military road of which we are speaking is the first we have named; which, occupying a line due west, entered the country of the Atrebatæ, over the bridges of the Tamesis, at Pontes; it then extended north-west to Calleva; from thence it advanced to the coast, in a line due south, passing Venta in its progress, and meeting the sea at Clausentum, which it left in a right angle, and, proceeding east, terminated at Regnum. Clausentum is the county of the Segontiaci; the latter is the capital of the Kegni.

The modern names of these are as follow :

Atrebatæ . . . . .	} Buckinghamshire, and part of Berks.	Caleva . . . . .	Silchester.
Pontes . . . . .		Venta . . . . .	Winchester.
Clausentum . . . . .	Old Windsor.	Regium . . . . .	Chichester.
Segontiaci . . . . .	Old Southampton.	Regni . . . . .	Surry and Sussex.
	Hampshire.		

Chester, in the name of towns, denotes *Castra Stativa*, or Roman stations, *vide Monthly Register*, No. 4, p. 290, in the note. In the preceding observations we have followed Dr. Horsley in his *Britannia Romana*, comparing his curious itinerary of Antoninus with the maps of the celebrated D'Anville. The inquisitive student will, however, discover a material difference in the distances calculated by these two learned geographical antiquarians; the computation of the former is 96 miles, the latter extends it to about 150 miles, so illusive are sometimes the labours of the profound scholar.

Besides

Besides several obvious inconveniences from the awkward position, the beauty of the Serpentine road, in which all the magic of the scenery is to be gradually disclosed, is lost, for we cannot justify giving our friends a circuitous course when a direct road is obvious to the eye, and hence the artificial interposition of water or wood is necessary where any deviation is introduced from the right line of approach.

Another acknowledged maxim is, that where the ground itself is flat, every possible variety should be given in the wood and water. Notwithstanding the ingenuity of Messrs. Bridgman, Kent, and Brown, we yet discern the equality of Mr. Wise, which rendered the equality of surface more insipid than the uniformity of his designs. The most remarkable defect of this kind is adjacent to the green-house or banquetting-room. Here are not, indeed, giants, dragons, and dolphins, in yew, box, and holly, but these monsters are metamorphosed into walls, niches and columns, in the true style of the gardens of our universities, where they prefer *Lais* to *Lucretius*, and *Phryne* to *Pliny*.\*

The terraces and the walks adjacent to the house are in the style of Bridgman. Notwithstanding this improver had introduced cultivated tracts, and even small portions of forest scenery into ornamental horticulture, of which we have pleasing examples in these gardens, yet he still preserved his attachment to straight walks and high sloped hedges in the neighbourhood of the dwelling; and this error is not only seen in the entire west-side from one extremity to the other, but is discerned in by far the greater part of the northern and southern enclosures. In all ornamented ground, the limits should be completely hid from every place where curiosity would lead the step of the wanderer; the expedient for this purpose is either by a shrubbery intermixed with umbrageous trees, or by a narrow grove where small trees, or a portion of underwood, is admitted, to obstruct the step of the inquisitive. Some of our readers will recollect that, at the south-west and north-east angles, this deception is agreeably employed. The greater part of the boundary of Kensington gardens is of the most offensive kind, it consists to the north and south of a heavy dark brick wall, and to the west principally of a cut quick hedge, the formality of which, however appropriate to a *ferme ornée*, is not adapted to embellished horticulture.

The fertile imagination of Mr. Kent suggested the highest improvements in artificial scenery, and he is justly complimented in the harmonious numbers of *Mason*, who introduces into a few lines, the instructive lessons of his art.

" Say, lovely lawn, that felt his forming hand,  
How soon thy surface shone with verdure new;  
How soon obedient Flora brought her store,  
And o'er thy breast a shower of fragrance flung  
Vertumnus came, his earliest blooms he bore,  
And thy rich sides with waving purple hung.  
Then to the sight he called yon stately spire,  
He pierced the opposing oaks luxuriant shade,  
Bade yonder crowding hawthorn low retire;  
Nor veil the glories of the sylvan mead."

\* Perhaps some of the inmates of the mouldering walls of those academic institutions have not forgotten the beautiful description of the garden of Alcinoüs, in the seventh *Odyssey*, and possibly some, whose weak optics have not permitted them to be correctly acquainted with the Greek character (which, in compassion to their feelings, on the present occasion we exclude) may remember the words of the parasite of *Biblis*, in which the preference of natural to artificial scenery is properly assigned.

" *Raiana nostri villa, Basse, Faustina,  
Non otiosis ordinata myrtetis  
Viduaeque platano, tonsilique buxeto,  
Ingrata lati spatia detinet campi  
Sed rure vero barbaroque letatur.*"

The boldest embellishment is from this artist: it consists in the fosse or ha! ha! toward Hyde-Park, which connects with the gardens the beauty of that tract of ground, and the whole range of the Serpentine river, by which it is intersected. From the instant the ha! ha! was resorted to, all the subsequent improvements must in course occur to the man of taste; the contrast between the formality of the gardens and the free character of rural scenery was too disgusting to be long admitted, and it became now necessary to combine the style of the one with the other, and the affectation and foppery were abandoned, and the energy and liberty of nature were recalled. The gradation, however, is not correctly preserved in the grounds at Kensington: the extreme richness and luxuriance of the garden is so rapidly interrupted by the deficiency of wood in the Park, and if the objections of the fosse and the copses with which the inclosed tract is surrounded, in some small degree relieve this defect, yet it is much too oppressive, and ought to be corrected by extensive plantations, to harmonize with the general character. The only portion where the correspondence is preserved, is on the shelving banks of the Serpentine river, and even there the few straggling trees of the Park, although of considerable magnitude, are very far from accomplishing the design.

All the views from the south and east façades of the edifice suffer from the absurdity of the early inspectors of these grounds. The three vistas opening from the latter without a single wave in the outline, without a clump or a few insulated trees to soften the glare of the champagne, or diminish the oppressive weight of the incumbent grove, are among the greatest deformities. The most exquisite view in the gardens is near the north-east angle at the ingress of the Serpentine river, which takes an easy wind toward the park, and is ornamented on either side by sloping banks, with scenery of a different character\*. To the left the wood presses boldly on the water, whose polished bosom seems timidly to recede from the dark intruder; to the right, a few truant foresters interrupt the uniformity of the parent grove, which rises at some distance on the more elevated part of the shore, and through the boles of the trees are discovered minute tracts of landscape, in which the eye of taste can observe sufficient variety of light and shade of vegetable and animal life, to gratify the imagination and disappoint the torpor, which the more sombre scenery to the east is accustomed to invite.

The pencil of Claude and Poussin was employed on general landscape; and the transport inspired by their works is from the composition and general effect, not from the exact resemblance of objects, to which Swanevelt and Waterloo were so scrupulously attentive. In the landscape of nature, as well as in the feeble imitations of the artist, individuals deserve some attention. The largest and most beautiful of all the productions of the earth is a flower. As the effulgent tints of the insect must yield to the elegance and proportion of the other orders of animals, when contemplated by our imperfect optics, so the gorgeous radiance of the flower must bend its coronal honors to this gigantic offspring of nature, whose ample foliage receives all the splendid effects of light and shade, and gives arrangement and composition to landscape. The trees that conduce to the sublime in scenery are the oak, the ash, the elm, and the beech. It is a defect in the gardens at Kensington, that, excepting the elm, the whole of this beautiful

\* This river, which expands its broad surface in these grounds, shews the facility with which an insignificant rill may be converted into an object of great beauty. The spring first forms a contemptible stream near the base of Hainstead Hill (which is part of a continued chain extending from the borders of Essex, nearly to the confines of Buckinghamshire), from thence it proceeds south by West End, Kilborne, and Paddington, entering the gardens at Bayswater, where it is artificially widened till it leaves Hyde-Park, from whence it hurries onward in a contracted channel to the Thames, in which it disappears at Chelsea.



fraternity is excluded, so that all the variety of tint in the spring and autumn is lost, and the gardens burst into the luxuriance of summer, and hasten to the disgrace of winter, without those gradations which indulgent nature has contrived to moderate our transport on the approach of the one, and to soften our griefs on the appearance of the other. The dusky fir is the only melancholy companion the elm is here permitted to possess, who raises his tall funeral head to insult his more lively associate in its approaching decay. If in spring we have not here all the colours of the rainbow in the forms of nascent existence; if in autumn the yellow of the beech, the orange of the beech, and the glowing brown of the oak, do not retain their fading honors, it must be acknowledged that the elm is one of the most perfect ornaments of the forest; it is the medium between the massive unyielding arm of the oak and the versatile pliancy of the ash; it out-tops the venerable parent of the grove, and seems to extend its mighty limbs towards heaven, in bold defiance of the awful monarch of the wood.

Besides the disadvantage from the uniformity in the umbrageous furniture of these gardens, there is another which we hardly know whether to attribute to design or accident. A tree rising like an artificial pillar from the smooth earth, without exposing any portion of the bold angles of its root, not only loses half its strength, but almost all its dignity. Pliny, endeavouring to give a grand idea of the Hercynian forest, describes the magnitude of the trees in that ancient domain of the Sylvani to be sufficient to admit cavalry mounted to pass beneath the huge radical curves.\* Whatever ornament Pliny's extravagance might attribute in this respect on the broad expanse of solitary nature, this gigantic wildness would not be at all adapted to these pigmy haunts of man; but some resemblance, some approach should be attempted to the magnificence of her operations.

"A huge oak, dry and dead,  
Still cull'd with relics of its trophies old,  
Lifting to heaven its aged hoary head."

Such an object, with some of our readers, would be considered a venerable inmate of these gardens, and to us it would be infinitely preferable to the trim expedients of art. The insulated majesty of this ancient possessor of the soil would prevent the intrusion of the timid hand of man, and the character which this parent of the forest would impart to the general scenery, would secure it from sacrilegious profanation.

We have, therefore, regretted that these primeval inhabitants have been submitted to the axe, and we are inclined to coincide with Kent, in the propriety of introducing dead trees to heighten the pleasures of contrast. The most accomplished artists have considered this necessary in the composition of landscape; and where the face of nature is grossly distorted in artificial gardening, it may be sometimes proper to restore her by these expedients. The naturalist, Lawson, who never lost sight of the profits of the timber-merchant, complains of the numerous trees, whose stems have been shattered by winds, or whose lofty branches have been scathed and withered, while the lower part remains in vigour. Had this gentleman contemplated the productions from the pencil of Salvator Rosa, he would have seen, that these objects, which he considered monsters of vegetable deformity, were those that artist has often selected for his foreground. The duty of the painter and the poet, is not to unfold the phenomena of nature in detail, but, by a prominent object, to convey to the mind of the observer, ideas of her beauty and magnificence. Rosa would not, therefore, chase a bush or a

\* In eadem Septentrionali plaga Hercyniæ silvæ Roborum vastitas intus visis, et congenita mundo, prope immortalis sorte miracula excedit. Ut alia imitantur fide caritum: constat attolli colles occurrentium inter se radicum repercussu: Aut ubi secuta tellus non sit, arcus ad ramos usque, et ipsos inter se rixantes, curvari portarum patentium modo, ut turmas equitum transmittant. — *Pliny de Nat. Hist. Lib. xvi. cap. 2.*

tender tree for an adjacent object, for he was sensible this would not impart dignity, like the mighty ruins of an ancient oak, filling the active imagination with all the terrors of the storm.

But, however extravagantly we may admire the wonders of vegetable life, we are not less pleased with the features of animal existence, when these walks and groves are filled with tribes of gay visitants, who seek the laughing Hours on the level lawn, or beneath the umbrageous canopy, and in imitation of the fair inhabitant of paradise, gaze in transport on the exquisite work of God and Nature, reflected on the pellucid waters. To you, fair nymphs, we have dedicated these pages, and they occasion any improvement, conducive to your convenience, and our attention to the subject will obtain the most acceptable reward.

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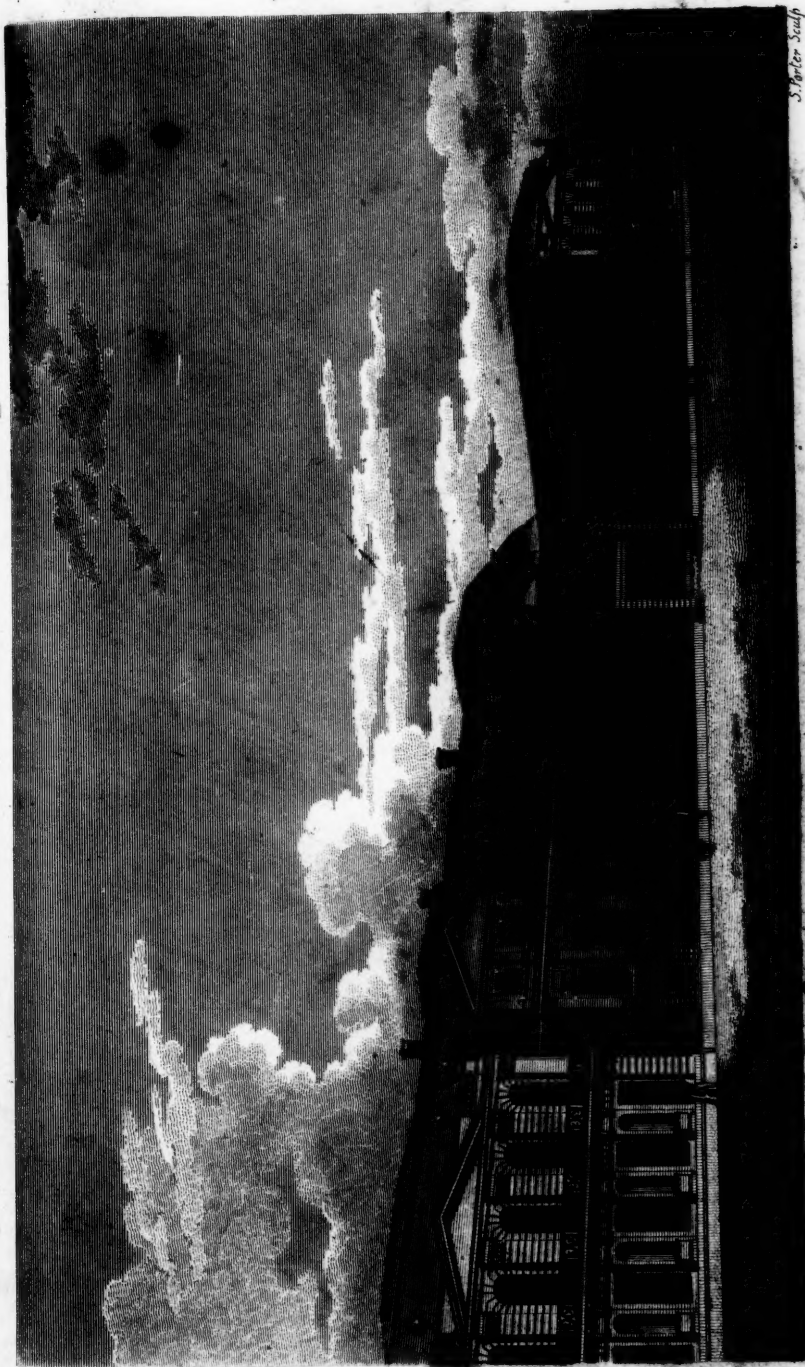
*Some Account of the Palace of St. Cloud, with Historical Anecdotes of the Court of France.*

THE political opinions of the Earl of Chesterfield, of facetious memory, have contributed to expose to the credulous student the fallacies of the college; he has been at last instructed, that grave historians are frequently mistaken, when they attribute the changes in the institutions of mankind to the decisions of senates and divans. The solemn declaimers of these councils, labouring through intricate syllogisms on the rights and wrongs, the happiness and misery of mankind, often enter the sacred halls of justice, pre-determined by the smiles or the frowns of a mistress to promote the welfare or the destruction of myriads of human beings. Such is the humiliation of man, and such the influence of woman, from the time of Aspasia to the days of Antoinette. As long as Cæsar possessed the affections of every wife in Rome, it was in vain that the cornuted Tully poured forth the torrent of his eloquence, to bear away the bands of thralldom prepared by the insulting victor.

The gallantry of the French people has exposed their government, in a peculiar degree, to the influence of women; accustomed, in the ordinary intercourse of life, to prostrate themselves before these idols of their vanity or their passion, the imperial command devolved so naturally into female hands, that it appeared the only exercise of legitimate power, the only means to deprive authority of the character of brutal force, and to invest it with the awful form of divinity, to which perfect obedience is an unceasing obligation.

What is the history of Europe during the eighteenth century? There is no great public transaction in which Madame de Maintenon, Elizabeth Farnese, Maria Theresa, the second Catherine, and Marie Antoinette have not been the most powerful agents. From the death of Lewis XIV. to the accession of the last Capet, a grizette, a courtesan, and three prostituted sisters, exercised an undisputed controul over the most dignified monarchy of the continent.\* These women were not contented with the humble office of pulling the strings for the royal puppet behind the scenes, but they advanced forward on the stage, glittered beneath the imperial canopy, and held audiences of state, in the array of Indian magnificence. Embassadors to these Cytherean queens were not chosen for the profundity of their wisdom, or the dignity of their station, but for their skill in intrigue, their insinuating address, and the virility

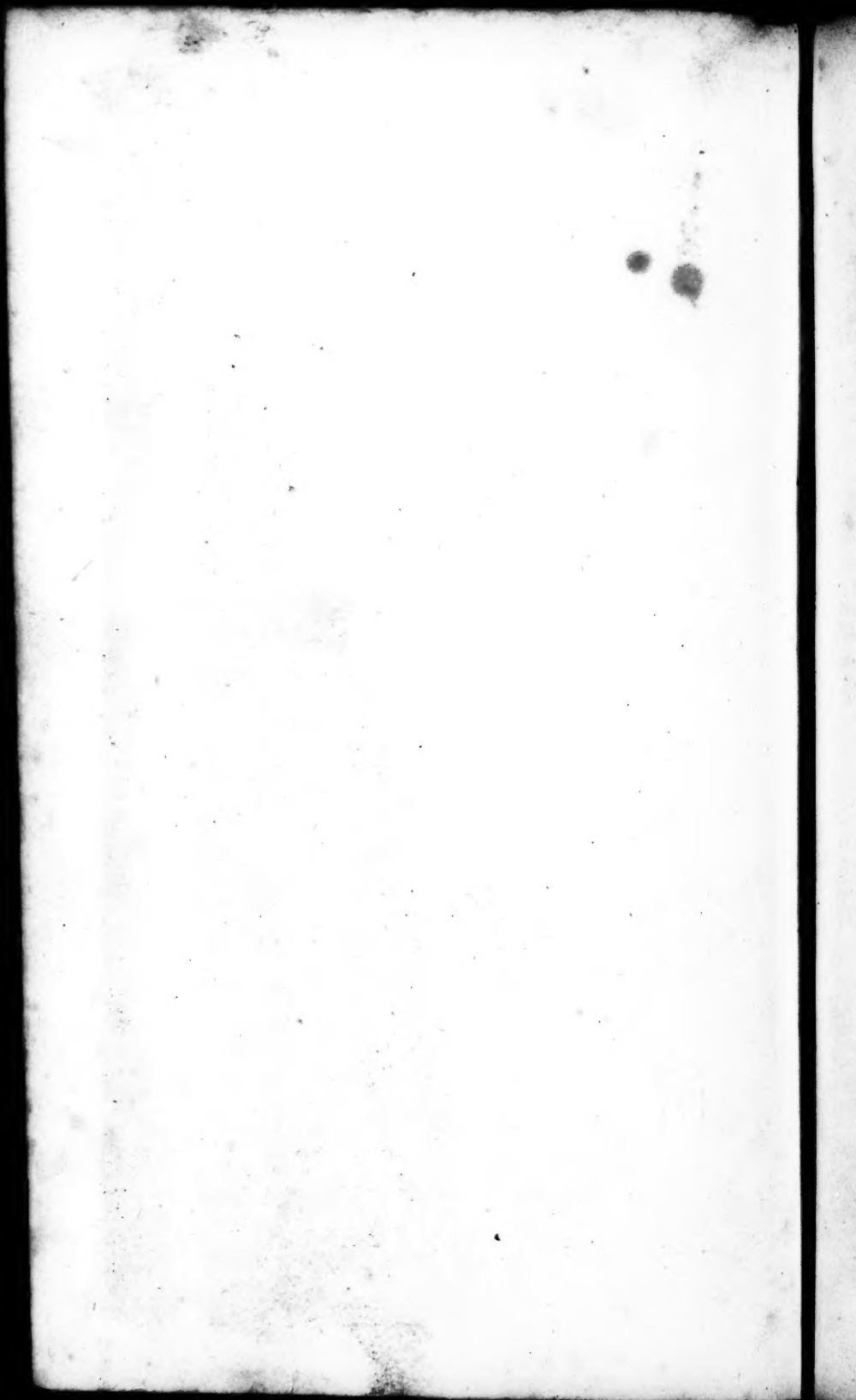
\* The first is Mlle. Lange, from the stews of Paris; the second is, Madame de Pompadour, who expired by poison in 1764. The three Paphian sisters were Meadames de Mailly, de Vintimille, and de Chateauroux. Of Vintimille it was said, by Mad. de Flavacourt, that she had the size of a grenadier, the neck of a crane, and the smell of an ape.



*S. Porter Sculp*

ST. CLOUD.

*W. H. L. del*





of their form. The report of a minister to his imperial master did not respect the great interests of two illustrious nations; he did not, for he could not, discuss the principles of union, or of discordance in empires; but his business was to exercise the talents of a sage physiognomist, to dissect every feature of the empress of the hour, and while prostrate at her feet, he pleaded all the potent impressions of nature, he was insidiously watching the motions of her form, and listening to the accents of her tongue, not to render feminine facility subservient to his own pleasures, (for the state-slave has no passions) but to the political advantage of his sovereign. If the hoary annalist feel it an insult to the importance of his profession, to detail the history of the toilette, let him read the official instruments which passed during the reign of Lewis XV. between the courts of Versailles, Vienna, and Potsdam; let him repair to Berlin, and examine the vessels of massive gold, and the gems of purest ray, which once embellished the apartments, and decorated the person of the authoress of the Seven Years' War, and reduced the domain of Frederic the Great to the narrow boundary of the encampment his army occupied. After he has been so employed, he will condescend to repair with us to the Palace of St. Cloud, and will acknowledge himself to be more advantageously instructed in affairs of state, in the Pavillon de la Felicit  , than in the eleven parliaments of the kingdom.

St. Cloud is watered by the river Seine, at the distance of about six miles from Paris. The origin of the name is from Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy. It has been called by the continental lawyers a ducal peerage, and was attached to the archbishopric of Paris, the incumbent of which, from this qualification, attained the rank of Duke of St. Cloud and peer of France. The approach to the village is over a stone bridge, which leads to the palace through a protracted avenue. It was occupied by the royal family in the troublesome reign of Henry III. and here that prince fell under the hand of the assassin. James Clement, a young Dominican monk, worked up to religious frenzy by his fanatical companions of the cloister, issued from the darkness of his cell to the splendors of the palace, confident of obtaining a heavenly crown, by wresting the earthly diadem from the head of his sacrilegious prince. He procured false letters of credence, and was admitted to the royal cabinet. Having delivered his papers, he approached his sovereign, as if to impart some matter of great moment; at that instant, he drew a poniard from beneath his tunic, and sheathed it in the vitals of Henry. The prince himself drew it forth from the wound, and screaming aloud for assistance, struck the monk with the reeking weapon on the forehead. The attendants rushed in, pierced the delinquent with an hundred swords, and, in the fury of their indignation, threw the mangled carcase from the window, from whence it appeared dashed to pieces on the platform. Thus fell the last prince of the illustrious house of Valois.

The palace afterwards devolved to the Goudy family, from which it was obtained by Lewis XIV. for his brother the Duke of Orleans. It is considered one of the most beautiful royal residences of the kingdom; the situation, the views, the cascades, the woods, the statuary, and the architecture, all contribute to reward the curiosity of the spectator. Two courts appear in the front, the nearer being a terrace considerably elevated above the more remote. The building is composed of a centre and wings, the latter being united to the main building by the mediation of two pavilions. The central facade is about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and rises to the altitude of about seventy-five. On entering the inner court, in the niches of the right wing, we observed four statues, representing Eloquence, Music, Youth, and Jollity. On the left are Momus, a Bacchante, Peace, and Riches. The most remarkable of the apartments are the celebrated gallery of Apollo, and the two saloons to which the left wing is devoted; these are connected

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in one line, and at the extreme open to an orangery, through which is seen, in the distance, as on the disk of a telescope, the city of Paris, and the expansive vale where it reposes. In the great saloon, which precedes the gallery, are beautiful paintings, giving the progressive history of the loves of Mars and Venus. Cupids are represented as disarming the god of his beamy terrors before he approach the yielding form of his divine mistress: but the discreet artist has given a lesson of caution to sensuality in the figure of the son of Latona, who appears as the effulgent orb of day, discovering to Vulcan the lascivious dalliance of his wife with her ardent paramour. In the gallery are represented the birth of Apollo and Diana, and various amorous stories from the classic poets.

The gardens are not in the modern style, but in the formality of the last century.

If our solemn annalist should have condescended to accompany us thus far in this little circuit, and shall have considered that some conclusion may be drawn on the sensuality and the pride of courts from this description, he perhaps will not be less instructed in the characters of public life, by a few moments attention to its late occupants.

It is confidently reported that Egalité (Duke of Orleans) lost this mansion and its dependencies to Marie Antoinette at the gaming-table. While it was in his princely possession, we know that the orgies of Bacchus were held there, and that all the pranks of the Ascolia and Dionysia were permitted and performed. When it devolved to the successful female competitor, it still continued a temple worthy of the son of Semele. The queen of France forsook the magnificent palaces of the line of Bourbon, and in the Trianon and St. Cloud, devoted herself to those festivities which were inconsistent with her station as a princess and her delicacy as a woman. We are not disposed to soil our pages with the obscenities described by the pen of Soulevie;\* but our annalist will acknowledge, that it is the duty of the historian to proclaim the vices of distinguished characters, that mankind may not entrust their dearest interests to panders and harlots, but attend to every means of defence they can derive from equal laws and legitimate power. It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that the acknowledged consort of Lewis XVI. condescended to become an instrument as destructive to France, as the concubines of his predecessor; that the Pavillon de la Felicité, (for such was the name she assigned the retreat of lascivious indulgence), was not only the scene of her amours, with the Dillons and Cognis of her pleasures, but that the arcana of the political and Cyprian cabinets were unveiled at the same instant, and St. Cloud was thus rendered the theatre of public and private prostitution.

These cursory strictures on women, in a neighbouring country, remind us of the satirical lines of our sportive poet so often quoted:

“In men we various ruling passions find;

In women, two almost divide the kind;

Those, only fix’d, they first or last obey,

The love of pleasure, and the love of sway.”

However reluctant we may be to acknowledge the truth of these observations, the latter seems, in some degree, supported by the detail which fidelity has constrained us to give of female influence in France. The storms which that country has endured, that have swept before them almost every thing above the surface, has not extracted the radical principle in the French character, that respects the subservience to feminine authority; and perhaps it will be found, that the Consul of France, and the military agents by which he is surrounded, are but the gaudy pageants of some modern Semiramis.

\* *Memoires Hist. et Polit. de Louis XVI. par Soulevie.*

*Hints for the Improvement of the City and Port of London.**(Concluded from the last Number.)*

THE improvements I shall last examine are not the least important in this stupendous project, for the convenience and embellishment of the capital; they respect the formation of the banks of the river.

In so diversified a subject, it will, I am afraid, be difficult to poize the balance between the comparative acquisition to the public and the personal sacrifices of the individual. However, as a mutual guarantee between them, it is proposed to select the most interested proprietors to assert their claims, and to counterbalance these for the interest of the general cause by an equal number of commissioners appointed by the corporation of the city, with the privilege of appeal, in case of difference of opinion, to a Committee of the House of Commons. The subject may properly be arranged under the following heads, viz: the embankment of the river, and the extension of the legal quays; the forming docks for lighters, and the construction of the warehouses; the elevation of the terrace along the banks of the river, by which a great relief will be afforded to the hills leading to the centre of the city; and the widening and improving several of the principal streets. At present, the north bank of the river forms a very irregular line, making a projection a little to the west of London Bridge, and receding as much at Queenhithe, and near the site of the old Custom-house. The property immediately on this line, including all between the river and Thames-street, is intermixed and divided into large and small allotments, and the greater part of this most valuable ground is incumbered with ruinous buildings, and a number of inhabitants totally unconnected with those great mercantile concerns, which ought exclusively to possess these local advantages in the fullest extent. If regularity of building, and uniformity of design, may be said to constitute beauty, I know of no situation better adapted to such a subject than the banks of the Thames at London. It is proposed to carry out an embankment about sixty feet wide on the average, and five feet above high-water-mark, and to extend it in as straight a line as can be formed, the whole length of the north side of the river. This would be sufficient to answer all the purposes of legal quays, and, at the same time, being contiguous to the warehouses, would preclude the necessity of private wharfs. Parallel with the line of the quay, it is next proposed to construct a Tuscan arcade, about twenty feet high, terminating with a ballustrade upon a terrace sixty feet wide, under which would be vaults similar to those at the Adelphi; these vaults should communicate with the basement story of a range of warehouses, two stories below, and four stories above the level of the terrace, extending in stacks the same length as the legal quays, and occupying a space of from one hundred to two hundred feet in depth. It is presumed that basons or docks for lighters within the area of the warehouses, one hundred feet wide and of any length, with a quay of ten feet wide, and convenient outlets to the river, would be very desirable, inasmuch as it would add to the security of the merchant, by preventing that species of pillage and expence unavoidably attached to the moving of goods from the place of landing to the warehouses,

As these warehouses are intended to be constructed upon an insulated plan, and with the most approved precautions to render them fire-proof, the merchant and the public must be equally interested in contributing to so secure and convenient a depot for all the purposes of trade; and uninterrupted access will be afforded for carts to ply, and furnish their important assistance to the dispatch of business. To this most useful and extensive medium of traffic, every accommodation ought to be afforded, as well for the permanent advantage of individuals as for the benefit of society. It is na-

tural to suppose, from the relative situation of the greater part of the metropolis, through which the principal portion of this merchandize must be diffused, that three-fourths of what was circulated will, in all probability, require to be dragged up those steep narrow lanes leading towards the centre of the city. I shall dwell with pleasure upon the practicability and hopes of seeing some step or other taken to remedy this great source of toil and danger, and I shall first shew in what manner the acclivity may be reduced. In referring back to the embankment of the river, it is there intended to raise what is called the terrace twenty-five feet above the level of high-water-mark, supposed to be equal to the highest part of Thames-street; from this elevation on the line of the principal openings, which will hereafter be treated of, might be formed a regular inclination between the levels in Cheapside and Lombard-street and the levels on the height of the terrace; and, as the widening the present lanes will occasion the greater part of the houses to be rebuilt, it will only require a greater or less depth in the areas, which, for the health and comfort of those who inhabit these under-ground regions, ought certainly to be provided for. Before we proceed with the internal improvement of the city, it will be necessary to explain the situation of the proposed new bridge, from whence these improvements must emanate; the continuance of the present bridge is, of course, implied, until the new one can be completed. In prescribing a better situation, I do not wish it to be understood as proceeding either from the impulse of accident or caprice, but from a fortuitous combination of circumstances, the result of which has induced me to propose the west end of St. Mary Overy's Church in the Borough, and the west end of the Royal Exchange, as the best direction for the bridge.

Commencing from the Borough Court-house, an entire new street, on the site of ruinous buildings, and upon ground at present of but little value, must be built from thence to the river, increasing to a spacious area of a triangular form at the foot of the bridge, and including the west end of St. Mary Overy's Church. At the north end of the bridge, it is proposed to form a square, extending from the river to the south side of St. Allhallows's Church, in Upper Thames-street, and from the east end of the same church to the east side of St. Martin's-lane. With this square would communicate the terrace, east and west, and a new street westward at the back of the warehouses, in a line with Lower Thames-street. On the north side would be opened two streets, at least sixty feet wide, after the following manner; the first may be obtained by taking down and rebuilding the west side of St. Martin's-lane, the east side of St. Nicholas-lane, and the west side of Birchin-lane, and which, after intersecting Cannon-street and Lombard-street, would form an opening nearly in the centre of Cornhill; the other would include the whole of the west side of St. Swithin's-lane, continuing northward in a straight line as far as Lombard-street, and southward as far as the square. The east side must be entirely rebuilt, and the line extended across Lombard-street as far as Cornhill, to the south-west angle of the Royal Exchange. In this central situation there is certainly a great want of space about the public buildings, as well for effect as convenience, and all that appears necessary to the attainment of these advantages is, the removing the buildings westward of the Royal Exchange and the west end of Lombard-street. As this situation seems admirably well adapted for the business of the post-office, it is presumed that a building corresponding nearly in size, and made conformable to the west end of the Royal Exchange, will be more consistent with uniformity, than to introduce what most of our modern architects appear to have too much neglected, the simplicity of the Grecian school. In lamenting this depravity of taste, let us endeavour to compensate for these deficiencies by producing one general display of classic taste. This may be obtained by taking down the projection of the houses



on the south side of Lombard-street and the Poultry, and setting them back in a line with the front of the Mansion-house, so as to rescue that structure from its present obscurity.

By adopting these improvements, the effect of this extensive group of buildings, which would include the Mansion-house, the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Post-office, besides several churches, may be better conceived than described; and the avenues to them, instead of being encumbered and dangerous, will be rendered more open and free of access. I shall next proceed to enumerate a few more instances, where the widening other streets would tend greatly to facilitate the intercourse betwixt the river and the great thoroughfare east and west through the metropolis. If we consider the advantages of forming these openings at convenient distances from each other, nothing could prove more favourable to our wishes than the situation of Dowgate-hill and Walbrook, Queen-street, and Bread-street-hill, which, by adopting the system before alluded to, would render that part of the city spacious, healthful, and of great value. In addition to these, there is another communication with Tower-hill and St. Paul's church-yard, which must be allowed to be a great commercial street, and very deserving of our attention; the part most capable, and wanting improvement, is Eastcheap and Tower-street, the south side of which, from Idol-lane to Gracechurch-street, and also the east end of Great Eastcheap, should be taken down, in order to straighten the line of these streets to the west end of Cannon-street, and Watling-street will certainly require to undergo the same system of improvement. At the east end of Tower-street, occupying the whole of the space betwixt Tower-hill and Mark-lane, and extending as far as the River, I propose to erect a new custom-house, docks, and wharfs, as being the most central and convenient situation for that purpose; there would be space enough to construct it upon an insulated plan, similar to that magnificent building for the same uses in Dublin; and as it would be seen to very great advantage at a considerable distance, I should hope we had talent as well as resources to render its consequence at least not inferior to that in our sister country. Before I conclude this subject, I wish to submit a plan that involves in itself an alteration to a very material extent; instead of the present entrance into town from Gray's Inn-lane, taking a direction towards Holborn, some distance might be saved, and a steep hill avoided, by branching off from opposite the end of Guilford-street, by Cold-bath-fields, and down Saffron-hill into Fleet-market, which, by opening in continuation of Bridge-street, would not only remove a very serious nuisance, but would transfer the value of the property into its fit channel, and restore the houses on each side to what they ought to be. It is a great reflection upon the proprietors of estates, and the sufferance of the corporation, to see such public situations so neglected, and become the refuge of disease, depravity, and licentiousness. It is not to be supposed that so considerable a market as this can be sacrificed without providing for it elsewhere; and it is my intention to suggest a mode in which this, Billingsgate, and a vegetable market, may be amply provided for. Whatever decision may be awarded by the public tribunal upon the merits of the preceding reflection, there remains one which I contemplate with a doubtful mixture of fear and hope. I trust I shall be forgiven by the occupiers and proprietors of houses, for recommending the greater part of the buildings that intercept the south prospect of that noble monument of our national pride, St. Paul's Cathedral, to be entirely erased, and the ground converted, and laid out into different markets, which would not only enliven the scene, but would add such a scale to the elevation of that stupendous structure, as would rivet the attention of every spectator. To particularize the incidental improvements that might occur in taking a general

survey of this great metropolis, would require an infinite and tedious detail of what must already appear to be too much protracted. Much difficulty and ambiguity might be avoided, by annexing a plan, in order to delineate to the comprehension of every person, a clear and perspicuous representation of the present state of the metropolis, and to contrast with it the plan proposed in the foregoing description.

I have been under the necessity, from unforeseen difficulties involved in these researches, and from various avocations, to relinquish all future hopes of being able to include the other parts of the city, Southwark, and Westminster, in the general plan of improvement. It has been chiefly my amusement hitherto to pursue these speculations, and will most probably continue to occupy my leisure hours. There are men who possess both time and abilities, and whose talents I should wish to see directed to this great national subject, because I am convinced that the public spirit with which they are animated, and the comprehensive views by which the patriot feeling is directed, would enable them to adopt such plans for the internal utility and exterior embellishment of the metropolis of the united kingdom, as would abundantly contribute to the advantage and glory of the British empire.

#### VITRUVIUS BRITANNICUS.

Sir,

London, September 14, 1802.

Observing an account of the death of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother to Frederic the Great, I have inclosed a manuscript relating to the history of that illustrious member of the House of Brandenburg, which may not be an unacceptable article for your periodical publication. L. S. H.

To the Editor.

#### *Prince Henry of Prussia.*

**T**HIS celebrated veteran, brother to the great Frederic, made his first essay in arms about the year 1744. Being taken ill at Tabor, he was besieged in that city by general Nadasti, but relieved by a detachment sent for that purpose by his brother.

The next year, at the battle of Friedberg, Prince Henry acted as aid-de-camp-general, and had the pleasure to see nine thousand of the enemy made prisoners. The peace of Dresden, which followed soon after, arrested for a time his military career.

How he employed his time till the seven years' war, when his great military genius found its full scope, we no where find; but Frederic's brother could not lead a useless life.

His highness first distinguished himself in the seven year's war at the battle of Prague; and when the Prussian line was rather backward in advancing, Prince Henry exhibited the greatest valour, and much contributed to the important victory then gained. At the battle of Colin, which took place soon after, in which Frederic experienced a dreadful reverse of fortune, Prince Henry and his brother Ferdinand put themselves at the head of the grenadiers, and endeavoured to retrieve the fortune of the day; but every attack produced new disappointment, and the Prussians left the field with the loss of 18,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In 1758, Prince Henry had the command of a body of Prussians in Saxony, and advanced against the French, and after having driven them towards the Weser returned to cover Saxony. The celebrated Daun had collected all his forces, and was endeavouring to drive Prince Henry from his

his situation, relieve the city of Dresden, and cut off the communication of the Prussians with the Elbe; but Henry took such a position as would have done honour to the oldest general, and which enabled him to maintain his post until his brother the king joined him.

In May 1759, the prince with his army made an irruption into Bohemia and Franconia, destroyed several magazines, and laid Wurtzburg and Bamberg under contribution, but was soon compelled to return to Saxony, nor could he prevent Laudohn, with a body of 18000 men, from joining the Russians near the Oder. Henry soon after quitted Saxony, and repaired to Silesia. In October he approached the Elbe: in this march, by making a circuit, he avoided Count Daun, surprised a body of Austrians under General Vela, whom he took with 1600 men, and reached Saxony before Daun knew whither he had bent his march.

He had equal success in his advance to the relief of Breslaw, the siege of which he compelled Laudohn to raise, who did not think proper to risk an action. This success disconcerted the enemy's plans, and decided the event of the campaign of 1760.

The defence of Saxony was entrusted to his care during the campaign of 1761, where with an inconsiderable number of troops he maintained himself during the summer. On the 29th of October he attacked and defeated a combined body of Austrians and troops of the empire, under General Stolberg, who lost 7000 men and 22 pieces of cannon. This was his last military exploit. The peace which followed gave Germany a respite from the horrors of war.

During this war Henry lost his elder brother, who was so affected by the disagreeable reflection thrown on him from the affair of Cattel, that he retired from public affairs. This melancholy increasing, he died in the beginning of May 1758. This Prince married the Princess Louisa of Brunswick, by whom he had the late king.

Some difficulty arising respecting the partition of Poland, Frederic sent his brother Henry to Petersburg, where he received the same honours as on his first visit. In a private conference with the empress, the prince is said to have proposed to her, as a method to obviate all difficulties, that the remains of Poland should be partitioned, and that Poniatowsky should be provided for in another way: a proposal which the empress acceded to, but which required some years before it could be put in practice.

The grand duchess of Russia dying just when the partition of Poland was in agitation (1796,) the king of Prussia, thinking an interview between him and the empress of Russia would give umbrage to the other courts of Europe, charged his brother Prince Henry with the commission; and to disguise his design, sent him under pretence of visiting his sister, the queen of Sweden, to Stockholm. While there, he received pressing invitations from Catherine to visit Petersburg. He embarked in a galley for Abo, and thence proceeded to Petersburg, which he entered under a discharge of cannon.

During his residence, every day was marked with festivities, but they did prevent an attention to business, and in these moments the infamous partition of Poland was agreed on. A war breaking out in the year 1778, between Prussia and Austria, respecting the succession to Bavaria, the king collected two armies, put one of them under the command of Prince Henry, who was opposed by General Laudohn, and who suspected the prince of a design to penetrate into the Upper Palatinate and Bavaria. In this Laudohn was deceived, the prince entered Saxony, joined 22000 troops of that country, and found himself at the head of an army of 72,000 men. He then received orders from his brother to enter Bohemia, in which march, by a masterly manoeuvre, he deceived Laudohn, and proceeding into that country, took post

at Nîmes, from whence he sent out foraging parties, and levied contributions. Finding he could not draw the Austrians to a battle, he retired, and took up his winter quarters in Saxony. A pacification soon after again put an end to hostilities.

Prince Henry was always the favourite of his brother, and accompanied him in many excursions, particularly in 1769, when he had an interview with the late Emperor Joseph. At Frederic's decease, he left him by will 200,000 crowns, and some other tokens of remembrance.

The prince in 1759 married a princess of Hesse.

### The Natural History of Myrtles.

Botanical Description and cultivated Varieties, communicated by Mr. Richard Weston, of Leicester.

**M**YRTLES are one of the greatest ornaments of the English green-houses, particularly on account of the elegant verdure of their leaves, for there are but few which produce many flowers; but this is often caused by persons attending to keeping their plants to a particular shape, and cutting off those shoots which should produce flowers. They are natives of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the south of France, as several of their names specify. America has produced but one, the Brazilian; Africa none.

They are tolerably hardy; even in the neighbourhood of London, they may be planted in the open ground, in a warm situation, against a south wall. They will there only require some tan or dung to be spread on the borders, about three inches thick, to keep out the frost, and to have a mat nailed to the wall at the beginning of winter, rolled up, and, in severe weather, let down to protect them; in the south of England this is not necessary.

When planted in this manner, you will see them in their natural state; in summer producing a profusion of elegant white flowers, succeeded by deep purple berries.

The branches will require to be slightly nailed against the wall, with a little judicious pruning, that they may not crowd each other too much. In dry weather they should be frequently watered, and, if the autumn be favourable, the seeds will ripen; and, if sown on a hot-bed in spring, may probably produce some new varieties.

If a greenhouse be erected upon a plan to have the plants in earth, instead of pots, and the roof to take away, they then will appear in their natural state.

The broad-leaved produces the most flowers of any, next is the double-flowered, and the others in proportion to their vigour of growing; all the varieties with small leaves seldom produce any flowers here, and that is often caused by cutting them too frequently, and taking off those shoots, which, if left growing, would in a year or two produce flowers.

In examining authors who have described them, for these last fifty years, you will scarcely find a new variety mentioned, except those with striped or variegated leaves, which shews that we have neglected sowing the seeds here. These might be easily procured from abroad by a proper application.

Botanical Description.

The myrtle is a shrub well known to the ancients, as it has been celebrated by many of their poets. By the Greeks it was called *Myrtos*; in Latin, *myrtus*; in English, *myrtle*; in French, *myrte*.



In the *Genera Plantarum* of Linnæus, it is No. 617. Class the 12th, *icosandria*, twenty or more males. Order the 1st, *monogynia*, one female. *Corolla*, five petals: petals white, of every species and variety.

*Myrtles cultivated in England, 1802.*

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Latifolia</i>        | 1. Broad-leaved Roman myrtle. |
| 2. <i>Latifolia notata</i> | 2. Gold-tipped, broad-leaved. |
| 3. <i>Trilatifolia</i>     | 3. Three-leaved, or Jews.     |

This is a variety of the broad-leaved, with the leaves growing by threes; is particularly esteemed by the Jews, from whence it takes its name, who carry sprigs of it in their hands on some of their festivals.

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| 4. <i>Aurantifolia</i> | Orange flowered. |
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The leaves resemble those of an orange, and it is a native of Spain, therefore is more tender than many of the other sorts.

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| 5. <i>Plena</i> | Double-flowered. |
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This was found in a wood, in the south of France; flowers very plentifully, when only a few inches high; the leaves of a paler green than most of the other sorts, and is the only one with double flowers.

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| 6. <i>Belgica</i> | Belgian, or Dutch. |
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Although this is called the Dutch myrtle, its name must have been given it from being brought from that country, not as being a native of it.

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| 7. <i>Lusitanica</i> | Portugal, acute-pointed. |
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The leaves of this terminate in a narrow point.

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| 8. <i>Moschata</i> | 1. Nutmeg-scented. |
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| 9. <i>Mos. argenteo striata</i> | 2. Silver-striped leaved. |
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| 10. <i>Mos. arg. variegata</i> | 3. Silver-blotched leaved. |
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The leaves of these have the smell of nutmeg, and the varieties consist in one having the leaves striped with white, the other blotched.

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| 11. <i>Cristata</i> | 1. Bird's-nest, or cock's-comb. |
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| 12. <i>Crist. argent. varieg.</i> | 2. Silver-striped. |
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| 13. <i>Crist. aureo-punctata</i> | 3. Gold-dotted |
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The shoots at the top grow flat, and resemble the comb of a cock. The varieties consist of one being striped with white, the other with yellow.

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| 14. <i>Erecta</i> | 1. Upright Italian. |
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| 15. <i>Erec. argen. varieg.</i> | 2. Silver-striped upright. |
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| 16. <i>Erec. aureo-varieg.</i> | 3. Gold-striped upright. |
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| 17. <i>Erec. ruscifolia</i> | 4. Butchers'-broom leaved. |
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This grows naturally the most upright of all, and is easily trained to any shape; but by cutting it frequently you prevent its flowering. The varieties are white and yellow striped, and another resembling the leaves of the butcher's broom.

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| 18. <i>Buxifolia</i> | 1. Box-leaved. |
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| 19. <i>Buz. argen. varieg.</i> | 2. Silver-striped box-leaved. |
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The leaves resemble those of box; and the variety is striped with white.

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| 21. <i>Thymifolia</i> | 1. Thyme-leaved. |
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| <i>Thym. aureo-punctata</i> | 2. Gold-dotted thyme-leaved. |
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The leaves of this resemble thyme; and the variety is dotted with yellow.

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| 22. <i>Brasiliana</i> | 1. Brazilian. |
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This, being a native of the Brazils, requires a warm situation.

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| 23. <i>Rosmarinifolia</i> | Rosemary-leaved myrtle. |
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The leaves of this are the narrowest of any, and resemble those of rosemary. The last six grow the lowest of any, and are seldom more than a foot high. These myrtles are arranged according to the size of the leaves, and the flowers of every sort are white.

Observations

*Observations on diminishing Imports and improving the Interior.*

**I**N a preceding number of the Monthly Register, we are gratified with some "hints on the practicability of diminishing our imports, by extending the culture of various articles of produce, &c." and convinced of the necessity of that extension, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject, which occurred from reading the interesting paper of Oeconomus, particularly in respect to timber, though many other things experience as great neglect. The exorbitant price of the articles of necessity, owing, perhaps, to a scarcity arising from want of economy, calls for the exertion of every individual who feels himself at all interested in the welfare of his country; and in a country like this, where nature has bestowed her blessings with such a liberal hand, and where the works of art are carried to the greatest perfection, what benefits may not be derived from paying due attention to the resources we possess. But, Sir, if I may be allowed the expression, extravagance (or carelessness) seems the order of the day.—When we hear of machines continually inventing for the reduction of labour, of patents procured for insuring a benefit to the inventors, and of experimental results freely made known by many ingenious gentlemen, we should be led to believe that the advantages to be derived from such discoveries would be eagerly laid hold of by an industrious people; but this is seldom the case, not one machine in fifty is made use of, and as many patents descend to waste paper.

This, Sir, must be owing to a want of public spirit, a want of attention, and consequently a want of economy. Have we not, in every county almost throughout Great Britain, societies established for the improvement of agriculture, composed of men eager in pursuit of knowledge in that science, and as liberally making it known for the benefit of mankind?—Yes; but no one can say that their labours have been repaid by a *general attention* to their object! I will not say but necessity may have caused many individuals to improve *their* system, but we hear of no *general improvement* as having taken place throughout a county, or even a parish. The economy of the corporation of Perth, for many reasons, is highly praiseworthy, and deserving the observance of every corporation in the kingdom, as most of them are possessed of landed estates. They have brought their land into cultivation in a cheap manner, and given the landholders in the vicinity an opportunity of supplying themselves with young trees from their nursery, fit for all situations, and much better than they could rear themselves to an age fit for transplanting.

In all the publications on agriculture, written the last fifty years, there are remarks on the neglect of growing timber, of its waste, and the necessity of legislative interference towards keeping up the stock. Societies have offered premiums for planting, laid down the rules necessary to be observed by the planter in chusing his soil and wood, and earnestly solicited attention to this important object. All this has had very little effect, for upon an examination into the state of the majority of farms in any county, we can see the neglect of the landholders in not taking advantages of the benefits to be derived from growing their own timber; their buildings are erected with foreign wood, brought from a great distance, and at a heavy expence; if a gate-post be wanting, it is probable they have not a tree fit for the purpose. If the length of time required for their growth deter a man from planting, it must originate in the redundancy of the selfish principle, and such a person is incapable of fulfilling the duties of a good father or a good citizen.

Monopoly,

Monopoly, both in the land and its produce, may have assisted improvement in a small degree, upon the spur of a *momentary speculation*, (a horrid extreme); but this cannot have a lasting effect, no plan beyond the supply of the immediate call being laid down. It is said, with great truth, that farmers are, in general, very slow at invention, very bigotted to old fashions, and very difficult to be persuaded into *speculative improvements*; if any benefit is forced upon them by law, it may have some effect, but trusting to their emulation for benefiting the public, I consider as in vain. Large farms are a great check to the extension of agricultural improvements, and have been complained of as evils these four centuries past; they are still increasing, and ought to be diminished. "There are laws already in being for that purpose," and they should be put in force, as well as those for the preservation of our timber. Three or four farms of the former century are thrown into one, either to please the fancy of a careless landlord, or to satisfy the cravings of an avaricious man; but the fault lies mostly with the latter, who may justly be compared to the dog in the manger.

The population, Sir, has increased since the beginning of the late war, if we are to rely upon the word of calculators, but I cannot credit their calculations to the extent given, nor do I conceive it to have increased in proportion to the number of acres of waste land taken into cultivation, averaging the space allowed as requisite for the support of a man. We must consider the foreigners, whose influx is very great during a political storm, only as birds of passage, who will leave us in due season; therefore, there will be a deduction on that head, and the loss of men sustained by the war; we must also allow for the continual emigrations from the Highlands and Western isles of Scotland, and the principality of Wales, to state it from calculators themselves, amounting to several thousands annually, and consider that since 1794, no less than 785 inclosure bills have been passed, which brought into cultivation upwards of two millions of acres. I believe this pretence of increased population is only held forth as a cloak to monopoly, and that if it were not for large farms in the country, and overgrown capitals in the cities, we should have the articles of necessity not above five per cent. dearer than when the war began. Inclosures must be encouraged, as the only means for lowering our markets for provisions; but it is to be lamented that, from their situations, they must swell the list of acres of a rich man living in the vicinity, who has a capital sufficient to overbid any person wishing to commence farmer upon a small scale. And, I am sorry to say it, not one word is mentioned in the inclosure bills, enforcing the planting of timber trees, though the want of wood was severely felt during the war.

"Such was the covetousness of the rich at this time (A. D. 1521) in England, that they converted many large corn fields into pasture; hereof ensued a general decay, not only of houses, but of persons which should do their king and country service; besides cattle, sheep, and clothes, being thus within the hands of a few, their price was much enhanced. To remedy this mischief, the king caused the ancient statutes, provided on that behalf, to be looked into, and accordingly directed his commission to the justices of the peace, to restore all the tillage ground that had been enclosed any time within fifty years last past, and to cause the houses anciently upon them to be re-edified, yet many, by bribing the Cardinal (Wolsey) evaded the order."—(Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. published in 1649). This was when the system began of monopolising farms, and though it says, "grounds that had been enclosed," yet we must suppose it only to mean land brought into cultivation from the waste, and the houses, no doubt, were the dwellings of the cultivators.

† An old book before me explains the meaning of the word "*staple*," a young oak, whereof twelve must be left standing at the felling of an acre of wood. This was printed in 1664; and as the word must look like an obligation by law to its observance, it would be well if it were put in force at this time.

When the calculation was given in to Parliament in 1794 by the Committee of Agriculture, there were 22,107,001 acres of uncultivated land in Great Britain, nearly equal to one-third of the cultivated; one million only was supposed incapable of improvement, three millions were fit for planting, fourteen millions for upland pasture, three millions for tillage, and one million capable of being converted into meadow-lands. If the three millions of acres were planted, it was calculated they would produce annually 1,200,000l. A great proportion of the land now called waste, was, perhaps, formerly covered with trees, which have been cut down, and none planted in their stead. We read of "beech-crown'd hills," and "forests of lofty oaks;" and, though they were our former boast, it cannot be said we have many vestiges left. By economy these may be recovered; and, though it is to be hoped that land will not be covered indiscriminately with trees, yet each landholder might easily find what sorts his land is capable of bearing, and judiciously occupy every space adapted to the purpose, without the loss, in many instances, of a single perch in twenty acres. There are many spots, at present neglected, within a man's farm, which might be employed this way. His underwood would increase by an attention to his fences, and would give a garden-like appearance to his farm, while, at regular distances, timber-trees, so gratifying to the eye, would be seen to raise their aspiring heads.

Our navy would receive the benefit of such an economy, both with respect to its certainty of a supply of timber, and the immense saving of expence which it would occasion in that department. I find it requires 3000 loads of timber, each load containing fifty cubical feet, for a seventy-four gun ship, and that the ground necessary for the growth of it is fourteen acres, planted with 1500 trees, at twenty feet asunder. If only 10,000 acres, out of the three millions fit for planting, were taken for the growth of oak, they would produce, in the course of a century, 1,000,000 trees, a number sufficient for the building of 726 ships of the line!

The economy of the Chinese in cultivating every spot of ground, is highly worthy of imitation in this country; and, though an extravagant system has made many places experience neglect, let us hope that a contrary conduct will soon bring our bogs and mountains into cultivation. No one can say but we possess greater means for accomplishing that object than that people. Canals, the boast of their country, are brought to greater perfection here, and our implements are superior beyond all comparison. That we can drain bogs we have had sufficient proof; and why not cultivate mountains? *Æconomicus* observes, that the latter might be brought to bear timber-trees with very little pains bestowed upon them, and, consequently, the hardier shrubs for underwood. Among many trees adapted to these situations, (such as the birch, larch, mountain-ash, and a kind of elm) the maple must not be forgotten, as several of that species are extremely useful for various purposes, viz. *acer tartaricum*, *acer platanoides*, and in particular, the *acer campestre*, which will afford excellent timber for gates and small buildings, and is of quick growth, and proves good fuel. The roads of China are said to be much superior to those of this country, and are made more pleasant by having rows of trees on each side; but in this we could soon equal them, if we could only infuse their spirit of economy into those whose business it is to plant in such places. Within twenty miles of the metropolis the neglect of growing timber in the hedge-rows, and on many slips of waste-land which occur on the sides of the road, is observable to those accustomed to travel within that distance; for many of the little groves, the pleasant shelters for the pedestrian, "either from sun-shine or rain," have, within these very few years, been taken away. I understand the lords of the manors have a right over those waste slips on the sides of the roads, and



of the trees standing on them, but very few of the owners, within the space I have mentioned, have thought it necessary to replace with young trees those full-grown ones they have either rapaciously or unthinkingly taken away.\* I should wish, Sir, through the channel of your excellent publication, to persuade those gentlemen to cover these spots with some useful trees, once more our roads would then be through groves; and, where the line is broken in upon by cultivated land, the farmer should continue it, and prove himself as public-spirited as his lord.

A person born to inherit a large estate, in point of education, has generally the advantage of one who must labour all his life, which, consequently produces a taste for the fine arts. If he is charmed with a landscape formed by the fancy of a painter, with what delight must he view one, in reality, of his own production; and this may be done by a judicious attention to the rules laid down for the painter; by which means a system of economy would be established in his domain, improvements adopted without expence, and he would receive more as interest from the produce of his lands than before such alterations were made, independent of the principal, which his successors would enjoy. The Leasowes discover to us what improvements a good taste is capable of executing.

Ireland labours under the same extravagant system that I have complained of in this country. The farms are large, and policy has laid the axe to the forests; but the want of wood is not so severely felt as in England, the inhabitants being supplied by nature with an excellent substitute for fuel. Scotland feels the want of wood as much as England. Mr. Campbell, in his journey through North Britain, (of which, Sir, you have taken notice in your last Monthly Register) laments the decay of oak-wood, and pathetically affirms, "that unless some method is speedily adopted for lessening the consumption, and promoting the growth, of firs and oaks, these articles will not long be found." That gentleman has proved, by his remarks, that the *extreme of speculation* has reached that country. Want of wood might be remedied by planting, but "this spirit (speculation) has spread from valley to valley, and an epidemic madness for sheep-grazing rages with the utmost fury. Rents have risen to an enormous height." Thus, by turning lands into pastures which were before in tillage, we are deprived, not only of corn, but of thousands of industrious men, and thousands more are preparing, through want of employment, to follow their injured brethren; and, without some immediate interference of the legislature, whole districts will be entirely depopulated. P. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Register.

### Strictures on the Writings of Robert Burns

IT is related of a French wit, that finding his merit beginning to wane in the public opinion, and dreading, moreover, from criticism, an additional blow to a victim already staggering in reputation, he betook himself to a strange expedient, in order at once to retrieve his character and replenish his pockets. He buried himself in a remote province, and engaged in an ironmonger's shop. The muse, who already owed to the anvil the science of *music*, † did not here desert him; he composed three large volumes of poetry and essays, which he published as the works of a "*Jour-*

\* The manor of Lewisham, I believe, is the only exception; the late and present noble proprietors having paid as much attention to the planting trees in such situations as any ten proprietors in the kingdom.

† Pythagoras received his first ideas of music from observing the variation of sounds caused by a smith's hammer.

neyman Blacksmith." The bait caught ; all France was in amazement ; the poems of this " child of nature," this " unnurtured genius," were in the hands of every one. In short, this invention filled the pockets of the poor bard, who enjoyed with rapture the deceit, and had a good laugh at the public.

This story is not wholly inapplicable to the present age. The attention of the public is not easily diverted to *modern* poetry, unless it has something of novelty to recommend it, not so much in the poetry itself, as in the situation of the poet. The *muse in livery* was once the rage of the day, yet it is generally allowed that Dodsley was never in the condition of a servant. We have again a more modern example in the "*British Milk-maid*," yet I almost dare venture to assert, that Mrs. Yearsley never yet squeezed the udder of a cow. In addition to these, we have had many more successful instances of public credulity, which has been awakened into admiration by an innumerable tribe of rhymesters, who thinking, perhaps, that a poet can never sink lower, have voluntarily metamorphosed themselves into tinkers, tailors, and bricklayers.

An exception may here be claimed for Burns, who really was what he professed to be, an Ayrshire Ploughboy, brought up on the banks of that river which he has immortalised with his song, and which, to use the words of Addison,

" In the sweet description murmurs still."

He passed his early youth in all the severity of day-labour, scarcely earning enough for his support ; yet, in this most cheerless of human conditions, the buds of genius opened, nor was the current of his mind obstructed by want of the means of education, or his genius chilled by a most narrow and circumscribed poverty. In the intervals of labour he found a solace in his muse, who, in strains sweet as those which Smollet breathed in honour of his native Leven, had already sung the beauties of the Ayr, and the nymphs which dwelt upon its banks. Burns was possessed of a most ardent sensibility, which was swelled to an overflowing height by the books first put into his hands. His whole soul was absorbed in tenderness for the other sex ; his heart was touch-wood itself, catching flame from the slightest spark, and in a moment in a blaze. He describes, in the language of a poet, the agitations he felt from this passion, and seems, like the shepherd in Virgil, to have found it an inhabitant of the rocks.

Poetry has been called, perhaps not inappropriately, the child of love. It is certain that our first poets were accustomed to express those feelings that are common to humanity by the help of metre, which might at once be more adapted to the delicacy of their sentiments, and more pleasing to the object of their affections. The grand sublimity of nature might, indeed, call forth an admiration, which was expressed in bold and glowing language, and hence, as distinct from *prose*, called *poetry*. The elevation of the heart to the gods they worshipped, might produce likewise the same sublimity of gratitude and veneration, but it remained for the more powerful passion of love to quicken the energies of the mind, and to claim the merit of having first inspired the soul with that delicacy of sentiment, that expansion of intellect, that rapture of thought, which it is the province of poetry to give birth to.

It is not my intention to write the life of Burns, conscious that I can add nothing of novelty, since his present learned biographer has exhausted every source of information. The poet himself, in a letter to Dr. Moore, author of *Zeluco*, relates, with much humour and an unexpected keenness of observation upon life, the chief vicissitudes of fortune through which he went. I may be allowed to comment shortly upon this.

He

He mentions that the first book which chance threw in his way, was Addison's English Collection. The earliest composition which gave him pleasure was Addison's hymn, beginning,

"How are thy servants bless'd, O Lord,

How sure is their defence;

Eternal wisdom is their guide,

Their aid Omnipotence."

The stanza which particularly struck him was,

"For though on dreadful whirls we hung,

High on the broken wave," &c. &c.

He dwelt with rapturous delight on the Vision of Mirza. This is, indeed, an example of true perfection in Addison's writing. It shows that ease and sublimity are not incompatible, and that without the glowing and overstrained imagery of the east, a vision written, nevertheless, after the eastern manner, may delight by the weight of its sentiment and the awful dignity of its morality. Its simplicity and unequalled grandeur remind us truly of scriptural writing.

Burns was wholly unacquainted with the learned languages. He had picked up a little French, which he never afterwards perfectly understood. In his 17th year his library was considerably enriched by Pope's works, Shakespeare, Locke's Essay, &c. &c. but what delighted him most was a collection of English songs. This he calls his *vade mecum*, and relates, that he pored over it driving his cart or following his plough. He can be said, indeed, to have written nothing which may not be called either *song* or *pastoral*. In his songs, he has truly distinguished the tender and sublime from the turgid and affected; and whether he sings of his mistress, describes the beauties of country scenery, or describes the manners of the peasantry, a natural vein of humour flows through all his writings, yet his least merit is that of being natural.

But the style of writing in which Burns appears to most advantage, is the pastoral; it is but justice, therefore, to examine his merit in the character of a pastoral writer.

A pastoral, according to the trite, but just definition of a celebrated writer, is a picture, either dramatic or narrative, or sometimes mixed of both, of the life and actions of a shepherd. The fable, if there be any such, should be simple; the manners of the characters or dramatis personæ, neither so polished as to be incongruous with their pastoral situation, nor so rustic as to excite disgust. In one word, the thoughts should be plain, yet not without something of that passion, more particularly of that tenderness, which is necessary to affect the heart, and take from the uniformity of still life. It is in this simplicity and variety, with something of delicacy, that the true character of pastoral writing consists. If such should be the character of the writing, that of the incidents should be similar, and what, in the language of music, might be called the *tone* of the scene, should partake something of the wildness of pastoral nature.

Of the simplicity of the writings of Burns it is almost needless to insist. His poetical productions are every where marked with the character of his birth and original station in life. His versification, no less than his thoughts, is sometimes rude even to coarseness, and whatever of harmony may be found in his poems, is rather that of natural talent, than the effect of art or imitation of superior models. As an example of this, I have only to extract the following lines, and surely none could be produced more sweet, more wild, or more rude:

"Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,

As thro' the glen it whimpl't;

Whyles round a rocky scar it strays,

Whyles in a well it dimpl't;

Whyles

Whyles glitter'd to the nightly rays,  
 Wi' bickering, dancing dazzle;  
 Whyles cookit underneath the braes,  
 Beneath the spreading hazle,  
 Unseen that night."

In making this quotation, it is impossible not to feel a regret common to all the admirers of Burns' poetry. The greater part of his poems are written in the dialect of his country; a dialect, the least fault of which is, that to every one, except Scotsmen, it is wholly unintelligible. It is true, indeed, that many of the Highland words, having something of simplicity, and occasionally even of strength, are sometimes more expressive of pastoral imagery, than the more refined dialect of the English. The terminations, moreover, of many of the words, having fewer consonants, are better adapted to the music of poetry. Such are the words "*brae*," for the banks of a river, "*burnie*," and many others of the same kind, terminating with the soft vowels *i* and *e*. But this observation cannot be extended to all, for surely some of these words, such as "*grounche*," "*grutter*," "*gowk*," and "*gryse*," are such as the muse of poetry would not be very pleased to adopt, and which none but a Scotsman could undertake to utter. By words like these, the earlier poems of Burns are not merely defaced, but rendered unintelligible to the English reader. It must be imputed to this cause, that he gives so little pleasure in a first perusal; his poems must be understood before they can be admired, and to this purpose more time and industry are required than many will have patience to bestow.

This, however, is not the fault of all his poetry. If the scenery of many of his poems be beautiful, the language is no less correct. With a taste, which is not the least circumstance of wonder in his life, he not only avoids the coarser part of the phraseology of his country, and selects the better, but attains to that elegance of our English language, which can be rivalled by few of our modern poets. As an example of this, I have only to direct your attention to his "*Lass of Ballochmyle*." Some of the stanzas of this piece are of such exquisite beauty, having every image of pastoral life, and every thought expressed with equal force and delicacy, the scenery interesting, the sentiments touching, and the language correctly pure, that I cannot forbear selecting some part of it:—

" 'Twas e'en, the dewy fields were green,

On ev'ry blade the pearlies hang;

The zephyr wanton'd round the bean,

And bore its fragrant sweets along:

In ev'ry glen the mavis sang,

All nature listening seem'd the while,

Except where green-wood echoes rang,

Amang the braes o' Ballochmyle.

Upon this stanza there can only be one opinion. With a force stronger than all the rules of criticism, it makes its appeal to the heart, and to judge of its excellence, the reader has only to refer to its effect upon himself. Let him but review the image of the scene which it presents. Green fields; the evening-breeze, wantoning over the beans; the song of birds; the silence of eve, and the splendor of the setting-sun; and no one can hesitate to confess, that it presents a picture of pastoral landscape equally rich and perfect. It is perhaps injustice to the poet to withhold the stanza which immediately succeeds the one above-quoted, as being no less beautiful in itself, than finishing the picture which he intends to present to his reader, by the addition of an object which seemed only wanting to its full luxuriance.

It is an observation of painters, that perfect solitude is a quality so contrary to the true beauty of landscape, that no scene can be pleasing, however

rich



rich in other imagery, unless adorned by something of animate nature. This rule did not escape the taste and learning of Milton; in his similes, all of which are celebrated for excellency in what may be called the picturesque of poetry, he never violates this rule of avoiding still life. What Milton was taught by learning, Burns possessed by natural taste.

"With careless step I onward strayed,

My heart rejoiced in nature's joy;

When musing in a lonely glade,

A maiden fair I chanced to spy;

Her look was like the morning's eye,

Her air like nature's vernal smile,

The lily's hue and rose's dye

Bespoke the lass of Ballochmyle."

In the original it stood—

"Perfection whispered passing by,

Behold the lass o' Ballochmyle."

The improved taste of the poet pointed out the impropriety of a harsh unusual personification of the quality, perfection, and altered it as it now stands. In a letter which accompanied his production to the lady who was the subject of it, the author gives some account of what may be called his inspiration. The language of this passion is so beautiful, and at the same time affords so admirable a specimen of his prose, that I cannot forbear extracting it. The spirit of the poet will be found still to predominate, and the muse, though uninvoked, was evidently at his elbow when he thus wrote:—

"I had roved out as chance directed, in the favourite haunts of my muse, on the banks of the Ayr, to view nature in all the gaiety of the vernal year. The evening sun was flaming over the distant western hills; not a breath stirred the crimson opening blossoms, or the verdant spreading leaf. It was a golden moment to the poetic heart. I listened to the feathered warblers pouring their harmony on every hand, with a congenial kindred regard, and frequently turned out of my path, lest I should disturb their little song, or frighten them to another station. \* \* \* Even the hoary hawthorn twig that shot across the way, what heart at such a time but must have been interested in its welfare, and wished it preserved from the rudely browsing cattle, or the withering eastern blast. Such was the scene, and such was the hour, when, in a corner of my prospect, I spied one of the fairest pieces of nature's workmanship that ever crowned a poetic landscape, or met a poet's eye, those visionary bards excepted, who hold commerce with aerial beings. Had calumny and villainy taken my walk, they had at that moment sworn eternal peace with such an object." In no part of his works, whether of poetry or prose, is the character of Burns more marked than in the passages above quoted. The leading traits of his mind, an ardent sensibility to all the charms of nature, a heart of benevolence, and a soul replete with that rapture, which may with justice be said to constitute the poet, and from its effects of inspiration is, indeed, no other than the muse herself, may with little difficulty be here traced. The tenderness for the hawthorn-twig, indeed, is such, as in any other but our poet might pass for absurdity, but it cannot but remind the reader of a similar passage in the works of another child of feeling and sentiment, "it is a pity," said uncle Toby, "that even so (the devil) should be damned."

It is sometimes necessary in a criticism on the works of a poet, to take a review of the chief incidents of his life; for such is the effect of early habits, and the circumstances of life and fortune, even upon the talents of the mind, that this survey is not only requisite to illustrate many of his passages,

passages, but to form an estimate of his general ability. The life of Burns, however, has been so amply written by his no less friendly than learned biographer, that I can only refer to his admirable essay.—Meanwhile, it will be sufficient for the present purpose to remind his readers that to be enabled to form a judgment upon the works and genius of Burns, they must consider themselves as perusing the poems of one, whose original condition was no other than that of a ploughboy; that he had nothing to distinguish him of fortune or of family, and to use his own words:—

“his ancient, but ignoble blood,  
Had crept through scoundrels ever since the flood.”

The success of his poems, indeed, made no inconsiderable addition both to his fame and fortune. The kindness of a friend arrested him on the moment of embarkation for the West Indies, where he had determined to shelter himself from the severity of his fortune at home, and to raise himself, if possible, to some higher station. A letter from Dr. Blacklock, overthrew these schemes of his ambition, and invited him to try his chance of success by publishing his poems at Edinburgh. Besides the superior excellence of his writings, many other reasons may be assigned for his so speedily mounting to the pinnacle of fame. It is no injustice to the Scotch to assert, that in all the long period of their history previous to the union, they can scarcely produce one author of real pre-eminent genius, and, with the exception of Boethius and Buchanan, not one poet.—The Gentle Shepherd of Allan Ramsay is, indeed, a production, of most considerable merit. As to Barbour, Blind Harry, Robert Crawford of Auchinames, Lady Wardlaw, &c. &c. they are unworthy the mention of history; and had they been born in another country but Scotland, where, in the scarcity of poets during that period, they were doubtless the best, because the only ones, their names would have sunk into the same oblivion with their writings. Crawford, indeed, was not without invention, he was author of the modern song of ‘Tweede side,’ which he begins with this really ludicrous line—*“waes no yammal roth gaitwee, auld hooe dunnish dunnish.”* “What beauties does Flora disclose.”

The English reader will be surprised, that the author is about to exhibit the bounty and luxuriance of the goddess of ‘summer and flowers,’ upon the banks of the Tweed. The Scotch unanimously call him a ‘braw poet;’ the English reader must at least allow him a ‘braw fancy.’ To such poets Burns succeeded, and certainly, in the ancient simplicity of the song, and in his forcible and just delineation of pastoral life, he far distanced all such rivals. The manners of his countrymen, their customs, and peculiarities, which to all acquainted with the Scotch peasantry, are plentiful resources from which humour may draw subjects of mirth, instruction, and ridicule, it was the first effort of his muse to delineate. He was at once the poet of nature and human life. He wrote for his countrymen, and by them his works will ever be remembered, since in their manners, and peculiarities, the remembrance still exists. Burns has been called, and not inaptly, the Butler of Scotland. The humour and keen observation upon life, which distinguish the author of Hudibras, were qualities to which Burns may with justice pretend, and by some is thought to possess them in no unequal degree. The scope of Butler’s humour was, indeed, wider, as his survey of life was more extensive. He gleaned his wit from the recesses of learning and philosophy, but his excellence, nevertheless, was that of embodying a sagacious and humorous reflection upon human life in the compass of an aphorism or a proverb. He is hence called the father of that portable wisdom, which is always of use to illustrate, or convey an important lesson of action, and which, we must confess, is ever on the tip of our tongue, though for many reasons suppressed. If Burns possessed

possessed not these advantages of learning, he may, however, in his keen and humorous remarks on human manners, modified as they were in his own sphere of life, challenge a comparison even with the great author of *Hudibras*. His tale called 'Tam o' Shanter,' is precisely in the style of Butler; and if the reader will consult it, he will be equally struck with the resemblance as with the justness of the above comparison.

It may be remarked, that all the poems of Burns contain, for the most part, such incidents for their subjects, as were either at least natural, or exact representations of the scenes in which himself lived, and the occurrences with which himself had met. He has nothing of that extravagance which we may justly call the chivalry of poets; he never labours to celebrate a *Chloe* or a *Phyllis*, beings that exist but in the imagination of the poet; he never talks of darts and flames, or any of the classic artillery of love. Whether from ignorance, or contempt, he seems to know nothing of Cupid, Hymen, and all the *dramatis personæ* of the modern songsters. His scene of action is neither the 'velvet green of *Idalia*,' 'the empurpled margin of *Helicon*,' or the 'clouded summits of *Parnassus*;' his lovers never converse but by the '*Burn side*;' never wander but through '*corn-riggs*,' nor make their mutual confessions but on the '*Braes of Ballockmyle*,' the *Tweed*, or *Yarrow*. His *Caddies* have nothing of the love-sick swains of *Arcadia* but their harmony. In a word, his language is still that of the plough-tail, though his notes, like those of the wild lark, which might hover over him, whilst employed in his original station, have that sweetness and melody, that, to use the words of an Italian poet,

"Heav'n well pleas'd might stoop to hear."

It is pleasing to trace, even to exactness, the minutest traits of a singular character. I have already mentioned, and proved by example from his works, that the two leading features in the mind of Burns, were a warm sensibility to the charms of nature, and a tenderness and benevolence extending even to extravagance. It is almost needless to produce any further instances of this, but were it necessary, one of his most beautiful poems, the *Cotter's Saturday Night*, furnishes examples in every line. In this pastoral is contained an exact picture of his own family manners. The fire-side of the *cotter* was that of his own father. Every image may be thus traced to a reality, and every resemblance is heightened by the existence of a known original. The scenery is no less exquisite than the characters are natural. The poet is here the painter; a picture is here created, warm, striking, and inspiring, even had it wanted the aid of poetry. What it receives from just delineations of manners, simplicity of language, and the united graces of harmony, I leave to the feelings of the reader to pronounce. Had Burns written nothing more, this pastoral would have immortalised his name. I cannot forbear quoting what I conceive to be the most beautiful stanza.

"O happy love! where love like this is found!

O heart-felt raptures! bliss beyond compare!

I've paced much this weary mortal round,

And sage Experience bids me thus declare:—

If Heav'n a draught of heav'nly pleasure spare,

One cordial in this melancholy vale,

'Tis when a youthful, loving, modest pair,

In others arms breathe out the tender tale,

Beneath the milk-white thorn, that scents the evening gale."

It is perhaps too long, and frequently, though less than his other poems, disfigured by the Scotch accent. This certainly diminishes the pleasure of the English reader; the extract which I have chosen is as pure as could be wished. "Tam o' Shanter" ranks next in estimation to this pastoral. As a piece it is not so perfect; though, it must be confessed, to exhibit

richer treasures of humour, imagination, and sublimity, than can be found in any other of his writings. The story is related with exquisite humour, varying, according to the situations, from the lower to the most exalted flights of poetry. Now are painted, with a humorous archness, the manners of a country-clown, and the tricks of an ale-house; now the heart is congealed in terror, and frozen into stupefaction, with all the sublimity of horror. I shall conclude with a quotation from this tale, which may be almost considered as rivalling the celebrated incantation scene in *Macbeth*.

"Coffins stood round, like open presses,  
That shaw'd the dead in their last dresses;  
And by some devilish cantrip slight,  
Each in his cauld hand held a light,  
By which heroic Tam was able,  
To note upon the haly table,  
A murderer's banes in gibbet aims;  
Twa span-lang wee unchristen'd bairns;  
A thief, new cutted frae a rape,  
Wi' his last gasp his gab did gape;  
Five tomahawks wi' blude red-rusted,  
Five scymitars wi' murder crusted;  
A garter which a babe had strangl'd;  
A knife, a father's throat had mangl'd,  
Whom his ain son o' life bereft,  
The grey hairs yet stuck to the heft;  
Wi' mair o' horrible and awful,  
Which ev'n to name wad be unlawful."

To the Editor of the *Monthly Register*. T. L.

*An Account of Public Works and Undertakings in France,  
communicated in a Letter from Paris.*

SIR, Paris, 5th Sept. 1802.  
Agreeably to your request, I have collected for your periodical work the subsequent information on our great National Undertakings.

To the Editor.

Yours, &c. C. M. L.

NAVIGATION FROM HAVRE AND ROUEN TO PARIS.] Among the projects of amelioration which at present occupy the attention of the French government, is that of facilitating the transport of goods, by multiplying the means of interior navigation. This consists in establishing more regular modes of conveyance on rivers already navigable, or in digging canals.

For accomplishing, in part, the former of these objects, a company has been formed in Paris, under the firm of G. Mioche, and Co., who propose to keep vessels regularly employed in transporting goods from Havre and Rouen to Paris. But, to effect this purpose, they require a capital of 300,000 francs, with which they engage, by the beginning of autumn, 1803, to put at least twenty vessels, of from 100 to 120 tons burthen, in activity.

To establish the necessary fund, this company has opened a subscription, dividing the whole into sixty shares of 5000 francs each, of which they themselves are to take ten. The First Consul has subscribed as an individual. The company promises thirty per cent. profit to the subscribers, which they undertake to prove in an incontestible manner.

The possibility of establishing a navigation between Paris and the sea is no longer considered as dubious. Experiments made on different occasions, particularly by *le Saumon*, a vessel of the republic, *la Bellandère*, and *la Parisienne*, prove, that vessels of a hundred or a hundred and fifty tons, decked

and



and able to keep the sea, can sail, with a full cargo, from Havre to Paris, generally for nine months in the year.

The navigation will suffer no interruption, excepting when, from the rising of the water, the vessels cannot pass under the bridges. In order the more readily to pass, they will be made upon a low construction. This undertaking is protected and encouraged by the government, under the idea that it will become a good nursery for seamen.

**QUAYS AND BRIDGES.]** On the 24th of Messidor (13th of July) the minister of the interior laid the first stone of the quay, formerly called *d'Orsay*, which has now received the name of the *Quai Bonaparte*. On this occasion the minister made a speech to the people, of which the following passages were remarkable:

"Citizens, the time is come when the government can attend to the internal prosperity of the country, for promoting which they consider public works as one of the most certain means. Commerce, which constitutes the riches of a state, and the facility of communication, which alone can civilise a people, and multiply their enjoyments, demands, at this moment, its whole attention. Already great enterprizes have been commenced, and greater still are preparing.

"The city of Paris, now become the capital of the world, should experience the first benefits of this regeneration: three new bridges are building over the Seine; canals are preparing, to convey the water of the river Ourg to Paris; the palace of the Tuilleries reposes majestically in the bosom of the most beautiful valley in the universe; the works of the *Quai Desaix* are carried on with activity; and this day we lay the first stone of the *Quai Bonaparte*."

The three new bridges to which the minister alludes in the above discourse are to be thus placed: the first opposite to the national garden of plants, the second at the *ci-devant Isle St. Louis*, and the third opposite *les Colleges des Quatre-Nations*. The last was to have been called *le Pont des Arts*; but it will now probably obtain a different appellation. These, and other public works, which the present rulers of France are likely to have the credit of carrying into execution, were projected, or commenced, by former governments, part of them even during the most turbulent periods of the revolution.

The want of a general plan of construction is a great fault of all the public monuments of Paris. The bridge to be built at the Garden of Plants, it is said, will neither be in the direction of the prolonged axis of the *Boulevard Neuf*, which forms the girdle of Paris, nor in a line with the Garden of Plants.

**CANALS.]** The several projects of canals, which have been formerly submitted to the government of France, are now undergoing an examination, for the purpose of carrying into execution such of them as are most judicious and practicable.

The canal of the Ourg, or of Soissonnois, which joins the Aisne to the Marne, is to be united to the Seine, near Paris. The government have made over this work to a company, who are to be indemnified by a toll for the expences of the undertaking. The company consists of Messrs. Bossut and ———, already advantageously known by the invention of an ingenious machine for raising boats from one to another, at a very small expence of water.

Plans and levels have already been taken of the canal which is to unite the Doubs to the Rhine, by the little river Ille.

**CANAL OF ST. QUENTIN.]** But the project which, at this moment, most occupies the attention of the government, is that of the communication between Antwerp and Paris, by the canal of St. Quentin.

That portion of France comprehend-d between Guise, Landrecy, Cambray,

bray, and St. Quentin, forms an elevated platform, from whence issue, at a small distance from each other, the rivers Oise, Sambre, Scheldt, and Somme, which, running in different directions, can, after being united by means of artificial canals, serve as a communication between the north sea and the other seas by which France is surrounded.

The junction of the Oise with the Somme by means of the canal of Crozat, between Chauni and St. Quentin, was begun in 1727. It remained to join the Somme to the Scheldt, in order to establish the interior navigation of Belgium with France. If this communication has always been deemed important, it has become much more so since the incorporation of that fine country with the republic.

For the execution of this project, two plans were proposed; the one by the military engineer de Vicq, and the other by Laurent, a young man who had been employed under him, and afterwards acquired a certain celebrity, less by the solidity of his talents than by his manner of displaying them. By the credit of M. de Choiseul, the plan of Laurent was preferred, and the operations were commenced in 1769. The sum of 300,000 *livres* a year were voted for carrying it on. That part of it which was finished, is known by the name of the *Canal of St. Quentin*, at Cambray, and also by that of the *Canal of Picardie*. Its subterraneous works have excited the admiration and surprise of strangers.

But, after immense sums had been expended on this undertaking, and many objections made to it, particularly by Condorcet, who attacked it in an anonymous essay, it was thought proper to submit it to a more minute examination. Turgot, having become Comptroller General, had not the same motives of predilection in favour of this canal as M. de Choiseul. Struck with the objections which were made to it on all hands, he thought proper, after a report of D'Alembert, Condorcet, and Bossut, to order its suspension, on the 20th of April 1775.

There was no farther question of these projects, at least, nothing definitive was done respecting them, till the month of Nivose, in the year nine (Jan. 1801). A commission, composed of several engineers, met at Saint Quentin, whither the First Consul himself went on the 22nd of Pluviose (11th of Feb.) to examine and compare all the projects that had been offered for the junction of the Oise with the Sambre, and of the Somme with the Scheldt.

On the 20th of Ventose (March the 11th) the report of the commission was referred to the assembly of bridges and highways, who gave the preference to the plan of the Engineer de Vicq, both because the expence was 1,400,000 *livres* less, and the length of subterraneous navigation only half. But no definitive judgment was pronounced. Some part of the canal, being common to both plans, might in the mean time be wrought.

At length, on the 15th of last Ventose, (6th of March) after hearing a number of apologetical memorials and remonstrances from the family of Laurent, the assembly of bridges and highways, to the number of thirty members, gave their final decision in favour of the canal of Laurent. The majority was twenty one. The nine votes of the minority were for the project of De Vicq. They assigned the motives of their opinion in a memorial, which was published, to which the majority made a reply.

Under these circumstances, both parties being in a great measure composed of able and respectable men, the government determined to submit the whole affair to the class of physical and mathematical sciences of the national institution. In consequence, this class held an extraordinary meeting, to hear the report of the commission appointed for that purpose, and to give their decision. The First Consul was present. After a long discussion, the class of physical and mathematical sciences gave the pre-

\* The commission was composed of Laplace, Delambre, Legendre, Levesque, and Lefevre-Gineau.

ference, by scrutiny, and a very great majority of votes (19 to 4), to the project of De Vicq. But a project, different from either, having in the mean time been presented by two engineers, the classes intimated a wish that this important canal, as from the opinion of these engineers appeared practicable, might be made without any subterraneous navigation, which would seem to render a new examination, either of the original question, or of the different plans proposed, a necessary measure; for that of De Vicq comprehends two subterraneous portions, the one of eleven hundred and fifty metres, the other of five thousand and seven hundred, separated by a valley of about 8,080 metres.

There is no doubt that the project thus modified will be forthwith carried into execution. The subterraneous part of the canal of Laurent it may be remarked, is thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety metres in length, by eight in width, and nearly eight in height, at a depth of forty-four or fifty-five metres below the level of the soil. It is thought that the ambition of vanquishing difficulties was, with many, a powerful motive in favour of this project. But victory has, after a minute investigation, and solemn discussion, by a body of men as intelligent as any in the universe, declared in favour of the most useful, which, to men of true taste, is always the grandest undertaking.

CANAL OF CHARLEROY.] The French government have also adopted the resolution of cutting a canal between Brussels and Charleroy. This canal will lower the price of freestone, iron work, and other materials supplied by Charleroy; and will convey to the Low Countries, at a much cheaper rate; the produce of the soil, and industry of the departments, washed by the Meuse. The wines of Champagne, the carriage of which is now considerable, may be conveyed at a moderate expence by this canal. The wines of Burgundy might be conveyed with the same economy and ease, if a communication were established between the Meuse and the Saone.

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Criticism on Cowper in reply to T. L. Ch. Coll. Oxon.

SIR,

September 13, 1802.

THE strictures on the life and writings of Cowper, which appeared in your magazine for June, possess no small degree of merit, if the ease and elegance with which they are written were only to be estimated; to the criticisms they contain the same degree of praise cannot be given.

Cowper was a favourite poet in my early years; admit me to offer my reasons to the learned author of the strictures for refusing my assent to the justice of his remarks. After some preliminary observations, T. L. informs us that "Cowper was sent at an early age to Westminster school," and then makes the following observations:—"We will not hesitate to venture the remark, that he would never have been the author of the Task had he not enjoyed this advantage. We hope we shall not offend his admirers when we assert, that Mr. Cowper was more indebted to Westminster than to nature itself." Whether Cowper would have been the author of the Task had he not been educated at Westminster, may be uncertain; there is, however, another poem to which the same uncertainty cannot apply, I mean the *Tirocinium*, or review of schools. To Westminster we are most certainly indebted for this satire on public seminaries, in which he marks in terms of the keenest reprobation, his contempt and abhorrence of these institutions. I am not now going to defend or censure Mr. Cowper's sentiments on this subject; but it is apparent that he considered public schools as the proper nurseries for an early knowledge of syntax, vice, and every

every kind of dissipation. If he were more indebted to Westminster school than to nature, he has exhibited a degree of monstrous insensibility or ingratitude in spurning at the obligation, for thus he speaks in the poem alluded to:—

“Would you your son should be a sot or dunce,  
Lascivious, headstrong, or all these at once;  
Train him in public with a mob of boys,  
Childish in manhood only and in noise;  
Else of a mannish growth, and five in ten  
In infidelity and lewdness men.”

How far he considered public schools capable of creating poetic genius may be learned from the annexed lines:—

“And is the father well content to find,  
No nourishment to feed the growing mind,  
But conjugated verbs and nouns declin’d,  
For such is all the mental food purvey’d,  
By public hacknies in the schooling trade.  
Who feed a pupil’s intellect with store  
Of syntax truly, but with nothing more;  
Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock,  
Machines themselves, and governed by a clock.”

Rochevoucault has told us that great obligations make men hate their benefactors: I trust for the honor of human nature it will generally be found that such hatred, if it exist, is occasioned by some subsequent rivalry or equality of situation, which the obligation was the means of effecting. Men do not hate nature, or fortune, or science, for the advantages they have bestowed. We cannot, therefore, believe that the good and generous poet, would have treated his *alma mater* so rudely, had he been “more indebted to her than to nature itself.”

Cowper was “a poet of God’s making,” and not manufactured at Westminster school, by the application of birch to those parts most remote from the regions of intellect, as T. L. would have us believe. On a perusal of his poems, we shall find less allusion to classical fable, and less imitation of the ancients, than in any of our modern poets: he scorned to copy from others, but viewed man and nature with the eye of the genuine poet, though not unfrequently through the sombre mists of enthusiasm, which cast a fearful shade over the objects of his contemplation. I come now to the criticisms: the writer of the strictures informs us “that the ease of Cowper is carelessness; his simplicity, nakedness; his strength, coarseness; that he is clear only because he is shallow; and it would be in vain to search in his works for any of those superior excellencies which are supposed to constitute the poet.”

The poems themselves contain, in every page, the best refutation of these assertions; I shall, however, make some remarks on each.

Cowper appears to have had a sovereign aversion to the creamy smoothness “of modern versification, he never besought his muse that his lines might be

—“Elaborately void of sense,  
And sweetly thoughtless let them flow.”

Impressed with the dignity of his subject, he presses on with impetuous energy—

“Fervet, immensusque ruit.”

He rejects those ornaments which would impede the rapidity of his course, and sometimes we may justly apply to him, what he says of Churchill.

“The laurel seemed to wait on his command,  
He snatcht it rudely from the Muse’s hand.”

That



That he has not the grace or polish of Pope, it were folly to deny, nor less to require it; we seek not in the Farnesian Hercules the beautiful symmetry of Antinous.

Cowper never sacrificed sense to sound, or swelled out his lines with unmeaning epithets, but they are not destitute of ornament; for his mind was richly stored with imagery, whence he could always select allusions suited to adorn, to illustrate, or enliven his subject; and these are always well chosen, and appear so easy and natural, that we wonder the same thoughts had not before presented themselves to our own imagination.

He was not a metaphysical poet, and he knew too well the proper province of poetry, to attempt to be so; but, if we compare his works with those of Pope, or Young, we shall find that he has not less depth of thought, or solidity of judgment; that his clearness is not, as T. L. asserts, shallowness, but is produced by the distinctness with which he viewed his subject, and the accuracy and force of his expression. If it "were in vain to search in his works for any of those superior excellencies which are supposed to constitute the poet," surely they would not deserve the notice of T. L. and it were a waste of time to write strictures upon them: let Cowper, in the description of the bard, and his sublime personification of Winter, answer this serious attack on his poetic character:

"I know the mind that feels indeed the fire  
The muse imparts, and can command the lyre;  
Acts with a force, and kindles with a zeal,  
Whate'er the theme, that others never feel.  
If human woes her soft attention claim,  
A tender sympathy pervades the frame;  
She pours a sensibility divine  
Along the nerve of every feeling line.  
But if a deed not tamely to be born,  
Fire indignation, and a sense of scorn,  
The strings are swept with such a power, so loud,  
The storm of music shakes th'astonish'd crowd.  
So, when remote futurity is brought  
Before the keen inquiry of her thought,  
A terrible sagacity informs  
The poet's heart; he looks to distant storms;  
He hears the thunder e'er the tempest lowers,  
And arm'd with strength surpassing human powers,  
Seizes events as yet unknown to man,  
And darts his soul into the dawning plan.  
Hence in a Roman mouth the graceful name  
Of poet and of prophet was the same:  
Hence British poets, too, the priesthood shar'd,  
And every hallowed Druid was a bard."

Table Talk.

We can scarcely doubt that the exemplar of this animated description was the poet's own mind, and when we read the two pages which precede it, we may almost delude ourselves with the belief that the bard, in prophetic vision, had really foreseen the alarming situation of this country at the beginning of the last year, from which we were rescued by the wise and pacific measures of the present administration. The following apostrophe to winter, we shall, perhaps, find few lines to equal, amongst those poets whom T. L. would admit to possess some "of those superior excellencies" which he denies to Cowper.

"Oh Winter! ruler of th' inverted year,  
Thy scatter'd hair with sleet, like ashes, fill'd,

Thy

Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks  
 Fring'd with a beard, made white with other snows  
 Than those of age; thy forehead wrapt in clouds;  
 A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne  
 A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,  
 But urg'd by storms along its slippery way.  
 I love thee, all unlovely as thou seemst,  
 And dreaded as thou art."

*Task, Book IV.*

The harmony of Cowper's verse does not escape the censure of the author of the *Strictures*. Most of the lesser poems which are written in verse turn frequently on familiar subjects, and describe various scenes in common life; they do not, on such occasions, assume the dignified tone of the higher orders of poetry, but, like the satires of Horace, approach nearer to the ease of conversation. When rhyme does not appear to impose any restraint on the poet, or oblige him to weaken his sense to preserve the justness of the metre, we admire the ease and grace with which he conceals his fetters from our sight; but when he can manage his verses with such felicity as to give strength and effect to his thoughts, he changes, by his magic powers, these fetters into beautiful ornaments, and has attained the highest excellence of the art. Some portion of this excellence was possessed by Cowper. Take, amongst other instances, a translation of a thought from La Bruyere, which it would be difficult to express with the same conciseness and effect in prose.

"I praise the Frenchman, his remark was shrewd;  
 "How sweet, how passing sweet, is solitude."  
 But grant me still a friend in my retreat,  
 Whom I may whisper, solitude is sweet."

But it is not my intention to point out the numerous beauties of Cowper, or swell your pages with quotations. At some future time I may probably state what I conceive to be his distinguishing characteristic excellencies as a poet, and offer some remarks on the unfortunate state of mind to which he was reduced by religious melancholy; whence, perhaps, it may appear, that he will excite our admiration, more from the capability he evinced than the labours he performed.

The admirers of Cowper may pardon the present feeble attempt to vindicate his fame, and agree with me when I assert, that Cowper possessed many "of those superior excellencies which constitute the poet." He had simplicity, sensibility, and ardent conception. He has traced the outlines of his figures in a bold and masterly style, rendered them distinct by vivid though chaste colouring, and infused into them a living soul, by the Promethean touch of his creative genius.

*To the Editor.*

R. B.

*Description of an Astronomical Apparatus in Pembroke College,  
 Cambridge.*

SIR,

I WILL give you a description of the machine to which I alluded in your last number, in the words of the inventor, taken from vol. II. of his *Astronomy*: "The sphere is 18 feet in diameter, wherein above 30 persons may sit conveniently. The entrance into it is over the south pole, by six steps. The frame of the sphere consists of a number of iron meridians, not complete semicircles, the northern ends of which are screwed to a large round plate of brass, with a hole in the centre of it; through this hole

from a beam in the ceiling, comes the north pole, a round iron rod, about three inches long, and supports the upper part of the sphere to its proper elevation to the latitude of Cambridge: the lower part of the sphere, so much of it as is invisible in England, is cut off; and the lower or southern ends of the meridian, or truncated semicircles, terminate on, and are screwed down to, a strong circle of oak, of about 13 feet diameter, which, when the sphere is put into motion, runs upon large rollers of lignum vitæ in the manner that the tops of some windmills are made to turn round. Upon the iron meridian is fixed a zodiac, often painted blue, whereon the ecliptic and heliocentric orbits of the planets are drawn, and the constellations and stars traced. The Great and Little Bear and Draco are already painted in their places round the north pole; the rest of the constellations are purposed to follow. The whole is turned round with a small winch, with as little labour as it takes to wind up a jack; though the weight of the iron, tin, and wooden circle, is about 1000 pounds. When it is made use of, a planetarium will be placed in the middle thereof; the whole, with the floor, is well supported by a frame of large timber."

To the Editor.

R. THURGOOD.

*Mode of preventing the Dry Rot in Timber, in Reply to a Correspondent at Halifax.*

SIR,

I OBSERVE, page 429, in your last Number, that a witty correspondent attempts to account for the dry rot in the church of Halifax in a very singular way: "Satan," he says, "justly irritated at the piety of the present vicar, under whose auspices the church was built, breathes forth his pestiferous exhalations to destroy his good works, and revenge himself for the many heavy blows he has received in that place."

I hope I shall not give offence to the pious feelings of those who are satisfied with this theological or demoniacal explanation, if I attempt to unfold the mystery, by a little attention to the ordinary processes of nature. This humble way of elucidating the subject, will not at all interfere with the solution their sanctity has adopted; while they in Satan point out the remote cause, I simply attempt to ascertain the proximate which the evil spirit employs to fulfil his diabolical designs.

What is called the dry rot is found to arise from a moist disease. It is from damp stagnated air occasioned by the moisture of the earth, near the part affected, which nourishes a species of vegetation of the cryptogamia class, called fungi: it has the appearance often of a fine red powder, but on microscopic examination, is discovered to be a vigorous and prolific plant. To extirpate this enemy, the following method has been successfully adopted, and submitted to the inspection of the committee of the Society of Arts, who inspected the place where the experiment was made.\*

The whole of the wood subject to this destructive vegetable process was removed, and the earth below it was dug away two feet deep, and the chasm filled with wish founders' ashes. New joints and pannels being cut and finished to the proper dimensions, they were then charred, and afterwards applied to restore the deficiency occasioned by the removal of the diseased wood. All access of earth to the ashes was guarded against, and not a shaving of wood uncharred, of the new materials employed, was suffered to remain in the vacuities.

To the Editor.

P. S. T.

\* Repertory of Arts, &c. Vol. II. p. 112—116.

## GENEALOGY.

## MARQUIS WELLESLEY\*

**I**T has been observed, and with truth, that great men are the "landmarks of a state." All revolutions of governments, all important changes in the face of human affairs, are produced, partly by the operation it causes, for which no human wisdom can account, and partly by the agency of great and illustrious characters. It is the happy peculiarity of our mixed constitution, that it is no part of its policy to withhold rewards from those who deserve them. In despotic governments, the greatness of a subject is invidious to the sovereign, who either crushes it with ingratitude, or obscures it by envy. In democracies, it is the unhappy nature of their policy, warranted perhaps in part by a regard to their own safety, to settle the account of services with a sparing and suspicious hand. Plutarch relates, that the father of Themistocles, observing, perhaps, his son's restless contemplation on the trophies of Miltiades, led him one day to the sea-shore, and pointed out to his observation the rotten hulks of ships upon the strand: "After this manner," cried he, "do the Athenians use those illustrious men that serve them. When they have reaped the fruits of their victories, their labours, and their counsels, the ungrateful people shift off the load of obligations, and suffer those virtues and talents which have preserved them to be forgotten and unrewarded." Happy with us no such caution need be repeated; we are as prodigal in rewarding merit, as we are studious in prompting its exertions.

The family of this illustrious nobleman has been traced to a high source of antiquity, and if we may credit the account of genealogists, the splendor and glory of its first founders were such, that no small weight of dishonour would fall upon the present representative, if he did not in his own person reflect back upon them a full portion of that worth and merit which they delegated to him. He is indeed a rare example of family virtue, and honour, progressive and increasing through many ages and generations. He may boast, that in the race of glory he has not been left behind, but has paid back with interest the sum which he received. The name of this family was originally Colley; it derives its origin from the county of Rutland, whence it removed into Ireland, in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Henry Colley, the more immediate ancestor of the Earl of Mornington, was much distinguished under the reign of Elizabeth, a princess, whose discernment of merit was the most striking quality she possessed, if we except her generosity in rewarding it, and her sagacity in directing it to its proper end. As it does not coincide with our general design to wade through the obscure and perplexed inquiries of genealogists, which have too often nothing but conjecture for their foundation, or who disgust us frequently yet more by uniform and fulsome adulation, we shall pass onward to their connection with the Wesley family. The family of Wesley, anciently called de Welesley, was of Saxon origin, and became connected with that of Colley by intermarriage; a daughter of Dudley Colley being married to Garret Wesley of Dungan, in the county of Meath. This gentleman, in whom the property of his family concentrated, dying without issue, devised all his estates to Richard Colley, Esq. and his heirs male, provided that he and they respectively should assume and take upon them the surname, and use of the coat of arms of Wesley, which he did upon the death of the said Garret, and made a solemn declaration thereof.

\* The armorial insignia of this nobleman are not introduced as usual, not being yet recorded. We understand the escutcheon is sent over to his Lordship for his inspection, but has not yet been returned from the Indies.



Richard Colley, who assumed likewise the name of Wesley, was the first of the family ennobled by a peerage. He was sheriff of the county of Meath in 1734, and represented the borough of Trim in parliament, until his majesty was pleased to create him a peer, by privy seal, dated at Kensington, 25th June, and by patent at Dublin, 9th July 1746, by the title of Baron of Mornington, and as such he took his seat in the House of Peers. He was succeeded by his eldest son Garret, who was born 19th July 1735, and took his seat in the House of Peers 1758, on the decease of his father. His Majesty, King George II. was pleased, by privy seal, at St. James's, and by patent at Dublin, October 2. 1760, to advance him to the dignities of Viscount Wellesley, of Dungan castle, and Earl of Mornington in the county of Meath, by which titles he took his seat in parliament, November 19, 1761. His Lordship married Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Arthur Hill, created Viscount Dungannon, and dying May 22, 1784, he left issue by his Lady, who survived him, a numerous family of six sons and two daughters. To this excellent woman, who is well known for her virtues in the world, the care of this young family was bequeathed. By circumstances which we cannot explain, the original wealth of their house had been much impaired; but a wise and liberal economy, and the energies of an active and well-informed mind, supplied equally the deficiencies of fortune and the lamented loss of a father. Richard the second and present Earl of Mornington, was born June 20, 1760; at the institution of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, his Lordship, upon whom the favour of his Sovereign began already to beam, was nominated an original knight companion of that order, and was installed accordingly with the other knights, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, March 17, 1783. His Lordship was soon after nominated to be of the Irish privy council, and elected member for Windsor in the British Parliament, and was appointed a Lord of the Treasury. He was created Earl of Mornington 1797, and Marquis Wellesley 1799.—(Titles.)—Richard Wesley, Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wesley, and Baron Mornington, in Ireland; Earl of Mornington, and Marquis Wellesley in England.

It is pleasing to see hereditary honours supported by hereditary worth. It has been the misfortune of the present times, that the current has run strong against every species of aristocracy, and the characters of many of our nobility have been examined with such acuteness of malignity and industry of envy, that few, even of those approaching nearest to the standard of perfection, have escaped without some share of censure. It must be grateful, therefore, equally to us as to our readers, to call the public attention to a life, which exhibits much to commend, with comparatively little to reproach. Such are the reflections which will lead us to dwell with pleasure, even on the ample detail of the transactions of the Earl of Mornington. It has been one of the consequences of the French revolution, that its very mischief, the anarchy always attending upon democracy, has called forth the greatest energies of mind and character. In the years 1797 and 1798, the weak and divided Directory of France had rendered their country a scene of disorder and confusion, which threatened the very existence of the Republic. Their armies, indeed, by their own vigour, had made a conquest of the finest parts of the continent. But, though the effects of this success might add much to the glory and something to the extent of their dominion, it contributed little, for the present at least, to the exhausted treasures of the government. With the natural infelicity of war, the fruits of victory were destroyed in the victory itself; the country was ravaged as it was conquered; and whatever wealth was of a portable nature, had either been removed before the invasion, or concealed for resources in more fortunate times. The French Government, therefore,

were much in arrears to the conquering army. With a fate which has often attended similar circumstances, the poverty and glory of the Republic seemed to go hand in hand. In a word, the Directory were unable to pay the immense debt of the army; it was necessary, however, by some means to satisfy them; the demands of men with arms in their hands, fierce from uncontrouled rapine, and habitual violence, were not to be resisted. There remained in this crisis but one resource, that of employing the victorious forces upon some distant enterprise, the activity of which might divert their attention, while the apparent splendor might gratify that thirst of glory, which, inspired by their recent conquests, now ran so high amongst them. The inventive genius of the commander was not long in fixing upon the proposed enterprise.

Dumas was at this time the War-minister in France. In one of his speeches in the Legislative Assembly, he thus expressed himself: Speaking of an expedition to Egypt, which had been now for the first time insinuated, but not openly proposed, he thus proceeded:—

“L'Angleterre, comme nous l'avons déjà remarqué, a non-seulement affermi mais étendu sa puissance dans la presque île de l'Inde; ses escadres à l'abri des moussons, dans la rade de Trinque-male, et profitant des vents alternatifs et réguliers qui régissent dans ces parages difficiles, n'y laisseront plus flouter désormais que le pavillon Britannique. L'Europe est condamnée au joug du monopole; et tous ces denrées précieuses, devenues de première nécessité, et ces tissus fabriqués à un prix si modique, par un peuple patient et frugal, seront revendus par les dominateurs des mers au prix qu'il leur conviendra de fixer.”

Such was the recommendation of the minister Dumas, which, if any credit may be given to the latter historians of the revolution, were not only the sentiments, but almost the words of the General Bonaparte. It is unnecessary to add, that the proposal was accepted, and an army, as well equipped as the circumstances of the country would admit, was landed at Alexandria. An enterprise like this could not fail to alarm the government of England, and more particularly the Directors of the East-India Company. The Earl of Mornington was at this time Governor-general of Bengal, and his conduct throughout the whole of this arduous contest; his sagacity in penetrating into what the event discovered to be the full depth of these projects, is such as to transmit his name to posterity, as one whose vigour has supported the tottering fabric of our eastern empire. The Directors, on their first knowledge of the French expedition to Egypt, were not inactive in an interest which so nearly concerned themselves; dispatch followed upon dispatch, but a governor, like the Earl of Mornington, needed no such spur to rouse him to exertion. It is a remark of the great classic biographer, that the abilities of a statesman, or military commander, are best shewn in what are considered as things of little importance, and the real importance of which, it would need such abilities to perceive. In an affair of this nature did the Governor-general, exhibit that readiness of conception, which, according to the Marshal Turenne, is the first quality in a great general, and for the possession of which he took to himself the credit of being the second commander in Europe. The reader need not be told, that we allude to the proposal of the Earl to seize the station of *Perim*, an island in the straits of Babel-mandel; but as the value of this proposal has not been sufficiently understood, it is but justice to the character of the Governor-general to subjoin a more full explication.

The French armies, as we have before said, had made good their landing in Egypt. The victory of Lord Nelson over their fleet at Alexandria had, indeed, furnished some impediment to the great design of their expedition.

pedition. The Arabs, with an unexpected vigour, united with the established government of the country to oppose the invaders, and the authority of the Porte, and the bravery of the Mamelukes, concurred in producing a resistance by no means contemptible. Such, however, was the advantage of disciplined valour, such the enthusiasm of an army under a general always crowned with conquest, that all opposition only added to the glory of the conquerors. Victory succeeded victory, and the submission of one town was followed by that of another, until Bonaparte had established himself in Cairo, and Egypt added one more to the laurels of the Republic.

Having thus far accomplished one part of their design, it was their next purpose to conclude those alliances which might assist them in the attainment of their main end. The French General now dispatched an Envoy to form an alliance with the Sultan of Mysore. The letter in which this proposal is made, being very short, and not generally known, we do not hesitate to submit to our readers.

"You have already, our great and magnificent friend, Tippoo Saib, been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and an invincible army; full of the desire of relieving you from the iron yoke of England. I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation. I would even wish you could send some intelligent person to Suez or Cairo, possessing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

(Signed) BONAPARTE."

In this way did the French General seek our expulsion from India. It was necessary, however, for this purpose, to secure the communication of the Red Sea with the narrow straits of Babelmandel. The Earl of Mornington, in the meantime, was not an inattentive observer of this correspondence between Tippoo Saib and the army of Egypt. Having penetrated into the manner in which they had resolved to effect their designs, with that promptness of genius which has ever distinguished him, he was not long in discovering the most effectual means of counteraction.

The Red Sea communicates with the narrow straits of Babelmandel, through the gulph of Cambay. In the middle of this entrance is situated the island of Perim. It is a low rocky substance, about nine miles in length, and four in breadth. The channel which divides it from the African coast, though nearly as wide as that between Dover and Calais, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous rocks and shoals which obstruct its navigation; if any vessels do attempt it, it is necessary for them to steer close under the western point of the island. The extreme breadth of the opposite channel is less than six miles; this space is not navigable, nor the water deep at any place, at so great a distance from the island, as to be out of reach of its batteries. The soil, moreover, was very convenient for any artificial projections within the sea, so that which ever of the armed powers should first obtain possession of Perim, it might with ease defend the passage against the greatest superiority of force.

The Earl of Mornington easily perceived the great advantages of this situation to oppose the farther progress of the army of Egypt. Orders, therefore, were immediately issued to the naval Commander in Chief in the Indian seas, to detach such a force to the straits of Babelmandel as he might judge sufficient for that important service.

Such was the vigour and foresight with which the Earl of Mornington opposed the first attempts of the French. We have only to follow his conduct through the whole of the arduous discharge of his duty, and we shall no longer hesitate to give him the deserved praise, not only of having preserved India from its then imminent danger, but of having established his

his government on a basis, which may render it secure against every future assault, and perhaps coeval with the existence of our monarchy.

After these measures had been proposed for these possessions of Perim, and the prevention of any junction between the French and the powers of India, it was the wise policy of the Earl to hasten to the attack of the ally. Bonaparte had now fully established himself in Cairo; the armies were in full possession of Egypt; the Members of the Institute, who had attended the expedition, with a vanity characteristic of their nation, had already anticipated a complete success, and were employing themselves in the survey of the Straits and the Red Sea. Such was the confidence with which the letters of the commanders had inspired the Sultan of Mysore, that he rejected all approaches to conciliation made by the English power, not only with menace, but with contempt; not a moment therefore was to be lost. Orders were now issued, that the Indian army should assemble. This command being obeyed with that vigor and alacrity with which it was given, General Harris, with forces suited to the object, marched to Seringapatam. Upon his arrival, in April, in the year 1799, he sat down in regular siege before the city. The army was here joined by several deserters from the forces of Tippoo. The enterprize, however, now appeared of greater difficulty than what had been first apprehended; the nature of the ground immediately adjacent to the city was such as rendered the works usual in sieges, and supposed necessary to their success, not merely arduous but impossible. The ardour of the soldiers, if not of the General himself, had thus subsided into despondency; and the effect of the climate, so powerful in depressing the animal spirits, concurring with these other causes, affected them with a desire at least of abandoning the attempt. The Governor General, however, by his letters, communicated to them a portion of his own vigour, and thus encouraged, they continued the siege. It is not our purpose to exhibit to our readers that information which may as well be collected from the Gazettes of the day, nor to follow in minute detail the occurrences of a siege which was distinguished by few peculiarities from others. We have no other design than that of completing our picture of the administration of the Earl of Mornington; it is enough, therefore, to add, that the attack was at length successful. After a vigorous siege of a month, Seringapatam was carried by storm; nor was the success confined to this alone; the abilities and personal vigour of Tippoo Saib was well known; no victory could have been considered as perfect, the fruit of which was not the captivity of the Sultan. The body of Tippoo was found, after much search, in the midst of many of his subjects who had fallen around him; his countenance, like that of Catiline, wore in death the characters of those strong passions which had distinguished him while living; the same haughtiness, the same defiance, were still legible in his brow. Thus terminated the life of a man to whom his enemies readily allow a most unusual strength of character, but with equal justice contend, that it was disgraced by almost every vice which could find place in the bosom of a tyrant. Thus fell the formidable power of Mysore; and thus, we may add, upon its ruin was established more securely the empire of the English in India. Such is the faithful picture of the administration of the Earl of Mornington, and such have been the fruits which this country has reaped from it. It is unnecessary to add, that of the dominions taken from Tippoo the greater part has been united, by right of conquest, to the territory of the Company.

If such were the splendour of what may be called the external policy of the Earl of Mornington, his domestic administration is not less deserving the notice of biography. Our limits will not admit us to enter into a detailed narrative of what so justly merits attention; it would, however, be something of injustice to pass it over without notice.



It is well known that the system of this country, with regard to all its colonies, has ever been that of exclusive monopoly. Such was our policy with respect to our American possessions, as long as we retained them. But this exclusion was extended only to foreigners; and when the expence of this kingdom, in support of the civil government of those colonies is considered, the claim of monopoly, as a return, was judicious and reasonable. With regard to our Indian territories, however, the principle of exclusion has been stretched still further, their trade being confined to a single Company. Under the authority of Parliament, the East-India Company, from the year 1600 to the present time, have enjoyed, with little interruption, all the privileges of an exclusive monopoly of trade, with the exception of a very small share conceded by themselves to the officers and captains in their commercial employment. This they have termed, in contradiction to the comprehensive scale of their own commerce, private trade. The merchant trade is a thing of a very different nature. They claimed, by the very charter under which the Company received its privileges, a share of the trade. Monopolies, in general, have met with great opposition, and have occasioned a reasonable disgust. Individual adventurers, who are willing to risk their capitals in fair speculations, have justly contended, that competition is necessary to nourish and preserve commerce to any country, as on the other hand its suppression is calculated to withdraw both capital and industry to other nations.

Upon the last renewal of the Company's charter, these claims were brought forward. The free traders of India, together with the great body of the manufacturers of Great Britain, and almost every merchant, put in their demands for some participation of this hitherto confined traffic. They insisted, and with full reason, that though the nature of some trade might require a temporary limitation to a Company, and as a return for their risk of capital, the term of exclusion, for the benefit of that Company, might be extended to a duration beyond what was necessary for its support; that there was still a period when the commerce might stand upon the usual basis of traffic, and be opened to the whole body of English merchants. The Directors, if they had nothing of argument to oppose to this, did not for that reason resist the claim with less violence; in a mercantile council the spirit of merchants would naturally prevail; the interest of their Company, therefore, was preferred to that of the community. In this manner was every effort of the general body of English traders, though strengthened by the co-operation of Ministers and the Board of Controul, resisted by the tenacity of the Directors. They refused to remit the least particle of their exclusive privileges, and to every argument of general reason and national good, they replied only, in the language of Shylock, with a reference to their 'bond.' But the calls of the country were too loud to be thus wholly silenced; an article, therefore, was inserted upon the renewal of their charter, by which, if properly executed, the sphere of free trade might have been considerably enlarged.

On the arrival of the Earl of Mornington at his government, it was his first care to provide for the full effect of this privilege. Whether by accident, or that the wording of that article having been left to the Directors, they had contrived to insert those vague expressions which might render it wholly nugatory, the Earl found that this privilege existed only in the charter, and that by the indirect counteraction of the Company and its officers, it had not as yet been carried into effect. The rate of freight, as fixed by the article, and extended by the Company, was one of the first subjects of complaint. To this was added, the inconvenience of the goods being previously stored in the warehouses of the Company, and the great expence of landing, which the officers purposely contrived to augment to its most extravagant height. All this the Earl of Mornington endeavoured

to correct, and by these means lost much of his interest with the Board of Directors; though the Earl did much, it must be confessed that much still remains to be performed\*. Thus have we attempted to exhibit a picture of the public life of Marquis Wellesley. If we take a review of some of the leading traits such as his foresight into the designs of the French; his intercepting their communication with the Indian powers; his seizing the opportunity of crushing their intended ally, the Sultaun of Mysore; and lastly, his arduous efforts to ensure the rights of free trade, we shall not hesitate to place him first upon the list of the great characters of the day.

This nobleman, during his residence in India, has not neglected the promotion of the arts in that remote country. A magnificent palace is now building under his orders, as the seat of government. We are yet more disposed to commend his assiduity in making himself personally acquainted with the interior of Indostan: by the late advices received, we learn that he is pursuing a journey on that peninsula, which, notwithstanding all the obstructions, will reach the extent of fifteen hundred miles.

We acknowledge the difficulty of determining the merit of any public agent until the service in which he is employed be concluded; but we have endeavoured to countervail the embarrassments from this cause by a faithful examination of this nobleman's conduct. Whatever may be our errors, they will be soon discovered, as in a very short period the Marquis will return to his native country. His conduct will then be canvassed with that freedom of enquiry, which it is the boast of Englishmen to employ on those public servants, to whom the most important duties have been confided.

\* The authorities we have consulted in this Review of the affairs of India, are the following: Grant's History of the Mauritius; Taylor's Letters on India; Reports to the Directors published by Debrett.

### *Analytical Sketches of new English Publications.*

*A Voyage to the Mediterranean in his Majesty's Ship the Swiftsure, one of the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. now Viscount and Baron Nelson, of the Nile, and Duke of Bronte in Sicily; with a Description of the Battle of the Nile on the 1st of August, 1798, and a Detail of Events that occurred subsequent to the Battle, in various Parts of the Mediterranean. By the Rev. Cooper Willyams, A. M. late of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Vicar of Exning, Suffolk, Chaplain to His Majesty's Ship the Swiftsure, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of St. Vincent. Royal 4to. 309p.*

**W**HILST the splendid typographic execution and numerous embellishments of this work, contribute to render it more worthy of the dignified patronage enjoyed by the author, they likewise tend so to enhance the price as to place it beyond the reach of the ability of the general class of readers.

The most distinguished feature of this volume, the immortal Victory of the Nile, is familiar to every one interested in the honor of his country. We shall, therefore, pass over in silence this subject, and generally whatever might tend to lead to the thorny path of politics, and to the ensanguined scene of slaughter. We shall undertake the more pleasing task of imparting our author's observations on the beauties of art and nature in the countries that he visited, and on the popular habits, the national manners and customs of the people with whom he became acquainted. These, whilst they furnish the feast of entertainment with a variety adapted to every palate are not succeeded either by repentance or disappointment.

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The *Swiftsure*, in which our author sailed, formed part of the squadron sent by Lord St. Vincent, under the conduct of Captain Troubridge, to reinforce Admiral Nelson, then cruising off Toulon. From thence this fleet proceeded to Naples, and to the Egyptian shores, in quest of the enemy; but disappointed in this pursuit, it returned to Syracuse, where the ships were detained some days to procure a fresh stock of water and provisions. This interval the author employed in surveying the town and adjacent country, his description of which is not the least interesting part of this volume.

"Our principal objects of research (says he) were the catacombs or burying-places of the ancient Syracusans. We were conducted by an old Capuchin friar into these celebrated tombs, and were obliged at the entrance to creep on our hands and knees, but we soon found it sufficiently lofty.—The streets and alleys, into which these vaults are cut, cross each other in every direction, and had our guide extinguished his torch, we must have remained in this dismal abode till relieved by the hand of death, as it would be very difficult for a stranger to find his way out, even with a light, without it, impossible. At certain distances we came to large round chambers, whose dome-like roof admitted a small portion of light and air from an aperture in the upper part. The walls of these rooms were covered with a sort of stucco, and round them were placed, in uniform directions, a number of stone coffins like those we saw on each side of the alleys. These were excavated from the solid rock, and of various dimensions, some appearing scarcely large enough for a new-born infant. We were informed that skeletons had been found in some of them, with a piece of money in their jaws; perhaps, to pay the ferryman of the Styx for their passage to the regions of Pluto.

"We next proceeded to a monastery of Capuchins situated on an eminence near the sea. It is a neat and airy building, placed on a barren rock, without any appearance of vegetation near it. But no sooner had we paid our respects to the reverend fathers, than we were conducted by them into subterraneous gardens, where verdure and vegetation flourished in the highest degree. The scene appeared like enchantment, nor could we at first devise the cause of it, till, on examination, we discovered that we were in the same sort of excavations as the *latomæ* we had before visited. By labour and cultivation, the ground rendered rich and productive, is become a luxuriant orchard of orange, lemon, and olive trees.

"The undercroft or cemetery of this monastery contains as curious a scene as any we had yet witnessed. We entered it by a flight of steps through a trap-door in the nave of the chapel, and found it as light as the place we had just left, having windows in the vaulted roof. But our attention was immediately called off from other matters to an assemblage of venerable personages arranged along the wall, in niches formed for the purpose: they were all dressed in the habit of St. Francis, and at first sight, had the appearance of life; but on close examination their skin appeared dry, shrivelled, and as hard as wood; some of them had been dead for near two centuries; many of them were decorated with long flowing beards, others had none; whether fallen off by time, or the fashion of the age they lived in, I cannot say; the monks of the present days being distinguished by a profusion of that ornament. Besides the bodies of the monks, we saw those of the nobility and gentry who could afford the expence of this mode of sepulture; for the worthy monks do not permit the intrusion of unhallowed laity into their society, without receiving, besides the entrance fee, a handsome yearly compensation for it, which is paid in various ways. Some contribute annually a wax-candle of many pounds weight: and, should any omission of the payment occur, the unfortunate ancestor of the

defaulter is turned out of his place to make room for another. These strangers are generally habited in their best suits, and are laid in boxes with lids fastened by locks, which were opened for our inspection: some of them had bag-wigs, ruffles and laced coats, and presented a very frightful satire on human vanity. No ladies are admitted of this silent party. The ornaments of this solemn repository are entirely appropriate: round the cornices and over the altar, which has a crucifix on it, are skulls and cross bones, and over the entrance to the chapel is this motto—*Cum myne mori, mors nulli parcat honori.*"

In a visit which the author paid in company with Lord Nelson, Sir William and Lady Hamilton, &c. to a more capacious cemetery of this kind near Palermo, and in which the number of bodies amounted, as he was informed, to no less than 5000; he gives some account of the manner of preparing them to resist the ravages of time.

"Our conductor, he says, shewed us a door of the oven in which these bodies were dried, and would fain have invited the ladies to see the process; but on entering, they hastily retired; and well they might, for the first object that saluted their eyes was the body of a fat officer who had died only the day before as he was on duty at the Mole. I wished to know something of the process, but could not understand it: the body was extended on a low stove, and covered with a sheet, seemingly preparatory to the operation. When the body is properly prepared, the door of the oven is carefully closed, so as to admit none of the external air. After remaining six months in this place, it is sufficiently dried to be placed in the niche or coffin, as required; the skin then appears dry, shrivelled, and hard, apparently of the substance of tanned leather."

The fourth and fifth chapters are principally occupied with the return of the fleet to the Egyptian coast, a narrative of the battle of Aboukir, and official details relative to it.

The subsequent operations in the Mediterranean are then treated of. During these the Swiftsure was dispatched to Rhodes for the purpose of procuring wine and provisions, and our author describes that celebrated island, "which, when possessed by the gallant knights of St. John of Jerusalem, bade defiance to the Pagan world, and was the rallying point for the Christian heroes of those days of chivalry."

The object of the mission being accomplished, the author, with the Swiftsure, rejoined the fleet on the Egyptian station.

"While on the Egyptian coast, says Mr. Willyams, we had frequent communications with the enemy. At one time the commander in chief sent two officers to offer us a supply of vegetables: from our long cruise on this inhospitable coast, he concluded we must be in want of such refreshments, yet we had the ingratitude to think that his civility was only a cover for his curiosity."

"In the course of conversation after dinner, one of them remarked, that we had made use of unfair weapons during the late action, by which, probably, the admiral's ship *l'Orient* was burnt, and that General Bonaparte had expressed great indignation at it. In proof of this assertion he stated, that in the late gun-boat attacks, their camp had twice been on fire, occasioned by balls of unextinguishable matter fired from one of the English boats. Captain Hallowell instantly ordered the gunner to bring up some of those balls, and asked him whence he had them. To the confusion of the accusers, he related that they were found on board of the *Spartiate*, one of the ships captured on the 1st of August.

"As these balls were distinguished by particular marks, though in other respects alike, the captain ordered an experiment to be made, in order to ascertain the nature of them.

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"The next morning I accompanied Mr. Parr, the gunner, to the island of Aboukir; the first we tried proved to be a fire-ball, but of what materials composed, we could not ascertain. As it did not explode, which at first we apprehended, we rolled it into the sea, where it continued to burn under water, a black pitchy substance exuding from it till only an iron skeleton of a shell remained. The whole had been carefully crusted over with a substance that gave it the appearance of a perfect shell. On setting fire to the fusée of the other, which was differently marked, it burst into many pieces; though somewhat alarmed, fortunately none of us were hurt.

"People account differently for the fire that happened on board the French admiral; but why may it not have arisen from some of these fire-balls left, perhaps, carelessly on the poop, or cabin where it first broke out? and what confirms my opinion on this head is, that several pieces of such shells were found sticking in the Bellerophon, which she most probably received from the first fire of l'Orient."

Quitting the coast of Egypt, our author again returned by way of Cyprus and Rhodes to Sicily. He then presents an account of the operations of the English against the French at and near Naples, and gives a rapid sketch of a journey he made through the northern part of Italy, as far as Venice, and of his return to Florence.

"At Pisa, we visited the leaning tower, which is a handsome circular building of free-stone. On the outside it is divided into eight compartments, with galleries surrounded by pillars, gradually diminishing in height toward the top, which give it a singularly light appearance. But what most characterizes this structure, is its being sunk into the earth on one side, and thereby thrown full five yards out of the perpendicular. Some people imagine it was the whim of the architect that caused this inclination of the edifice; but that certainly is a vulgar error, for had he built it so in order to shew his ingenuity, he would have it made evident by erecting it on a pedestal horizontal with the earth; but that having sunk equally with the rest of the building, shews it was a fault in laying the foundation that caused it thus to lean."

"At Florence the famous gallery demanded an early visit, and we had the pleasure to find it had hitherto escaped the despoiling hand of the French; but their intention to remove the contents was visible by the mark set on all the statues and pictures. Each piece was numbered, and *Pour la Republique Francoise* was written on every one of them. The vast extent of this noble gallery, which forms two sides and the end of a small street, and is filled with *chefs d'œuvres* of the arts, occupied a long morning to inspect in a cursory manner. And though we frequently repeated our visits, we always found new subjects of admiration.

"From the centre of one of the galleries we entered an octagon room called the Tribune. In this cabinet is the finest collection of statues in the world; the Venus de Medicis, the Wrestlers, the Arrotino, the Dancing Faun, and Apollo; besides which there are also some capital paintings of the first masters.

"From hence we entered a suite of rooms, in which are collected the best paintings, by the artists of past and modern times, and a number of inimitable pieces of sculpture. The contents of one of the rooms attracted our attention in particular; it is entirely filled with the portraits of the most celebrated painters of the old school, and with some of later date, each done by the artist himself. In this assemblage of genius we had the pleasure to observe the portrait of our own countryman, Sir Joshua Reynolds; and the only piece of modern sculpture in the room is the head of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, finely executed in white marble by herself. The portrait of Denner, by himself, is finished in the usual style of that master; each hair

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and vein is minutely expressed, yet the effect of the whole is good, which is seldom the case where such pains are taken in the detail. It would be an endless task to enumerate the contents of this far-famed gallery, nor will the scope of the present work permit it.

"Adjoining the Palazzo Pitti is a museum, which was founded by the Grand Duke about twelve years ago; yet, notwithstanding the shortness of the period, it already contains a very valuable assemblage of curiosities, and the arrangement of them is excellent. Among other things that particularly demanded our admiration, is, a complete series of anatomical preparations in wax: every part of the human frame is represented with the most exact nicety. There is, also, a series of the animal, vegetable, and mineral worlds, following each other in regular order, classed and numbered with precision. Those productions that cannot be preserved in their natural state and colour, are so finely imitated in wax as almost to deceive the closest inspection.

"The last thing we saw at the museum was so horribly fine, that, at the time the ingenuity of the artist astonished us, the subject could not fail to fill our minds with horror. It is in three compartments, and represents the awful change which the human frame undergoes in the several stages of the plague. It is well worth the traveller's inspection; but it will by no means suit a descriptive account.

"To view the numerous subjects of this museum, in a slight way, occupied two mornings; it would require many weeks to examine them with the attention they deserve.

"Palazzo Pitti, the residence of the Grand Duke, had met with sad usage from the French. This palace was built and decorated from the private coffers of the Grand Dukes, without any aid from the people; yet this circumstance does not appear to have raised any compunction in the breasts of these destroyers. The rich silk curtains which hung before the doors and windows, reaching from the lofty ceiling to the ground, had been wantonly hacked to pieces with their swords as far as they could extend them, and several of the most celebrated pictures had been stripped from their frames. The Madonna della Sedia of Raphael had been stolen by the wife of a commissary; but, this being discovered by the commanding officer of the French army, it was restored, but again disappeared. Whether it has at length found its way to Paris is not known: the superb frame still remains where it hung. In this palace there are also some fine specimens of Mosaic work, and inlaid tables of the manufactory of Florence.

"At Pietra Mala (near Bologna) we left our carriage, and, accompanied by a guide, walked over some rough road, for about a mile, to view the curious volcano, which, it is said, has never increased beyond its present bounds. The space it occupies, in the middle of a large open meadow, is about thirty paces in circumference; the ground within that circle has the appearance of burnt clay. From small chasms, or cracks, the flame rises; but it never explodes, or throws up lava, like the volcanoes of Aetna and Vesuvius. A remarkable circumstance attends this flame: in heavy rain it rises to a great height, and blazes with redoubled fury; but a strong wind damps its ardor, and, for a time, it appears extinguished. The country people, as well as travellers, frequently roast eggs or potatoes, and boil water, by the flame. The ground near it appears to be hollow when struck with the foot; but it is not warm except at the fissures. Sometimes the chasms close, and new ones open, but never extend beyond the circumference above mentioned."

After a short stay at Florence, upon his return from this tour, our traveller embarked in the Santa Tereza frigate, and, in a few days, arrived at

Mahon,

Mahon, in Minorca; concerning which island and its inhabitants, he, amongst other things, gives the following particulars.

"The roads in Minorca are rough and stony; the whole island, indeed, presents a barren prospect of rocks, covered in some places with a thin soil, which, by the industry of the inhabitants, produces tolerable corn. The gullies, or small vallies, where the soil is deeper, by the frequent accumulation washed into them by torrents of rain, are fertile, and bear excellent vegetables. They are also planted with fig-trees and vines.

"The harbour of Mahon is, perhaps, the best in the world, being capable of holding a great number of ships, and having depth of water for the largest man of war to ride in perfect safety. It is land-locked on all sides with numerous coves, in which the merchantmen are brought close to the shore, while the rocky crags, rising perpendicularly from the water's edge, are high enough to shelter them from the heaviest gales. In the centre of the harbour, on an elevated island, is the naval hospital, admirably calculated for the health and convenience of the invalids.

"The common mode of conveyance in Minorca is on mules and asses, though there are also many horses kept; but the former are generally more sure-footed on the rocky roads. The ass, here called *borego*, is of a large kind, and rendered, by good keep and care, in its management very tractable, and is a much handsomer animal than those of England. The mule of Minorca is also very handsome, and is often found of a very extraordinary size; I have seen a grey one that measured full sixteen hands high.—There are plenty of partridges in the island, which afforded good sport to our officers. The heat, during the summer, is very oppressive, and frequently proves fatal to new comers.

"The habit of the Minorquin women is very remarkable, and differs more from modern Europeans than any I had seen. At first landing, I mistook the women for nuns of the mendicant order; they are long-waisted, and wear a piece of muslin, and sometimes black crape, under their chins, which, rising up on each side the face, joins a handkerchief drawn tight across the forehead; over this they have a large piece of muslin, which extends from the top of the head downwards like a cloak. Some of them wear red mantles lapelled, and joined at the back with yellow ribband; below this, their hair, which is tied close to the head, is suffered to hang loose, in form and quantity like a horse's tail.

"Their petticoats reach but a little below the knee, of course they are remarkably attentive to the decorations of their legs and feet, which are universally, from the highest to the lowest, clothed in clean white stockings and neat round-toed shoes. The Minorquin ladies, it is said, wish much to adopt the more elegant dress of the English; but, either from some jealous fancy, or a regard to the ancient *costume* of their country, the men will not permit it. The men, indeed, have accommodated themselves to the more modern fashions, and have nothing very particular in their appearance, except the priests, whose immense flapped beavers overshadow them like an umbrella.

"The mode of making butter in this country is the following:—The dairy-woman stands under a shed, holding by two pegs in the wall to steady herself, while, with one foot naked, she stamps in a tub of cream till it becomes butter."

From Minorca, our author proceeded to Gibraltar. As the description of that fortress affords but little novelty, we shall only present our readers with his account of St. Michael's cave, the longest and most extraordinary cavern on the rock.

"Being anxious to investigate this wonderful cave, I proceeded thither, in the company of Captain Brenton of the navy, and Captain Whitmore

of the royal engineers, having provided ourselves with torches, to enable us to take drawings of the interior. The entrance is narrow, not more than eight or nine feet; from thence we descended by a steep slope of wet earth, that rendered our footsteps very insecure. At the bottom of this declivity the cave widens considerably in all directions; and we discovered, by the help of our torches, the entrance of several other smaller caverns. This vestibule, or hall (if I may so call it), of the cavern is supported in the centre by a vast column of petrified water, ribbed in a curious manner; and the arched roof is ornamented with numerous icicles of the same matter.

"Proceeding eastward, by a rugged path, we at length entered a second chamber, supported on all sides by pillars of petrifications, of various colours and shapes; some bore the resemblance of organ pipes, others of Gothic flutings; several of them seemed to be 50 or 60 feet high. Here, on a rising ground, like an altar, we lighted a fire; and, having placed several torches on the projecting points of the rocks, besides those held by our attendants, we took several sketches of the cave; but neither pen nor pencil can give an adequate idea of the sublime and terrific appearance of this work of nature.

"The roof of the chamber represents the pointed arch of a Gothic cathedral, the petrified stalactites, in some places, hang in the form of curtains; in others, vast pillars, curiously embossed and fluted, reach from the top to the bottom. At the upper part, between the two opposite columns, is seen a dim ray of light, issuing from a fissure in the rock above. On all sides are deep caverns, that penetrate downwards into the bowels of the earth.

"Some people, I am informed, had endeavoured to penetrate the abyss below, but had always been obliged to give over the attempt before they could reach the bottom, on account of the grossness of the atmosphere, which not only rendered their breathing difficult, but denied them the use of their torches, and hazarded their being deprived of light in an abyss surrounded with dangers."

After cruising for some time off Cadiz, in the *Swiftsure*, the author returned to England, as a passenger, on board of the *Anson* frigate; and the volume concludes with the account of the subsequent capture of his former ship by the French Admiral Ganteaume.

The plates contained in this volume are forty-three in number, including the engraved dedication; the chart of the Mediterranean, and plan of the battle of Aboukir. The others consist of views, &c. all of which appear to have been engraved from drawings by Mr. Willyams.

*The Satires of Decimus Junius Juvenalis, translated into English Verse. By William Gifford, Esq. With Notes and Illustrations. Royal 4to.*

AS an apology for the long delay of this work, the translator commences the volume with a biographical notice of himself, of which a brief abstract may not prove wholly uninteresting to the reader.

Mr. Gifford was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire. The extravagance of his immediate progenitors, and the premature death of his parents, left him and a younger brother friendless and unprovided for. His godfather, who seized upon the little remaining property, placed him, at the age of thirteen, on board a coasting vessel belonging to Brixham; where, as a cabin-boy, he was employed in every menial office. In consequence of the clamorous commiseration of the town's people of Ashburton, to whom the hardships of his situation were represented by the fish-women frequenting the port of Brixham, he was recalled by his godfather, and bound apprentice to a shoemaker.

Whilst



Whilst in this humble and obscure station, he had the good fortune to attract the notice of Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of considerable eminence, by some attempts at versification; and still further to interest his benevolence by the account which he gave of himself. This gentleman set on foot, among his friends, a subscription for purchasing the remainder of his time (being about 18 months), and for enabling him to improve himself. Through the interest of his benefactor, and the liberality of his patrons, they were induced to renew their donations for the two succeeding years, which period he employed with such unremitting diligence, that, at the expiration of it, his preceptor, the Rev. Mr. Smerdon, declared him fit for the university. During his attendance on Mr. Smerdon it was, that the commencement of the present work was made, by his translating several of the Satires, merely, as he says, to give a temporary satisfaction to his benefactors.

After his removal to Oxford, where Mr. Taylor, of Denbury, had kindly procured him a little office at Exeter college, his friend proposed to him to go through the whole of Juvenal, and to publish it by subscription. To this he readily acceded, and a subscription was accordingly begun; but his progress was interrupted by the sudden death of his patron. The following passage on this mournful subject bears honourable testimony of Mr. Gifford's gratitude, as well as his sensibility.

"After a few melancholy weeks," he says, "I resumed the translation; but found myself utterly incapable of proceeding. I had been so accustomed to connect Mr. Cookesley's name with every part of it, and laboured with such delight in the hope of giving him pleasure, that now, when he appeared to have left me in the midst of my enterprize, and I was abandoned to my own efforts, I seemed to be engaged in a hopeless struggle, without motive or end; and his idea, which was perpetually occurring to me, brought such bitter anguish with it, that I shut up the work, with feelings bordering on distraction."

On returning again to his work, he discovered numerous errors and misconstructions, which he candidly attributes to the inadequacy of his literary attainments, and therefore resolved to renounce the publication for the present; and returned the subscriptions he had received, where he was not prevented by motives of delicacy.

He next relates the accidental origin of his acquaintance with Lord Grosvenor, under whose munificent patronage he proceeded with Juvenal, till called upon to accompany Lord Belgrave to the continent, with whom he made two successive tours. Upon his return, he proceeded slowly towards the completion of his work, which he here submits to the Public.

We next find the life of Juvenal taken from the brief account of that writer, attributed to Suetonius; but which Mr. Gifford imagines to have been written posterior to his time.

To the life, which is now illustrated by very copious notes, succeeds an essay on the Roman satirists; in which he discusses the comparative merits of Horace, Persius, and Juvenal; and presents some strictures on the English translations of the latter, particularly on Dryden's. In treating of this author's character, he bestows upon him the following warm eulogium: "Fluent and witty as Horace; grave and sublime as Persius; of a more decided character than the former; better acquainted with mankind than the latter; he did not confine himself to the mode of regulating an intercourse with the great, or to abstract disquisitions on the nature of scholastic liberty; but disregarding the claims of a vain urbanity, and fixing all his soul on the eternal distinctions of moral good and evil, he laboured with a magnificence of language peculiar to himself, to set forth the loveliness of virtue, and the deformity and horror of vice, in full and perfect display."

The

The division of classical writers into the four ages, is one of those numerous absurdities, in which the learned have resigned common sense and plain truth to eccentricity and affectation, and the disagreement there is among themselves, respecting the arrangement of the writers, is an irresistible objection to these assumed distinctions. If a comparison were necessary, the different ages might have been more correctly distinguished, either by the progressive improvement and decay of human being, during infancy, youth, manhood, and old age, or by the annual rotation of the seasons, producing the same changes in the vegetable world, from the nascent leaf of the spring to the luxuriance of summer, the fruit of autumn, and the fall of winter.

Unquestionably the Latin language approached nearer perfection in the reign of Galba and Vespasian, when Juvenal flourished, than in the time of Livius Andronicus, the parent of the classic fable, yet the latter is assigned to the *aurea*, the former to the *etas argentea*.\* From the fanciful arrangement of Scioppius Marcellus and his followers, the elegant and energetic satirist, translated by Mr. Gifford, has been unjustly degraded, and those who are insensible to the beauties of pure latinity, submitting patiently to the rod of authority, have employed themselves in selecting distinct passages in the phraseology of this poet, on which they have exercised their feeble criticism. However vainly some persons may boast of their knowledge of the domestic manners of the Roman people in the time to which we are referring, certain it is, that much of the merit of the production of the satires of Juvenal is lost from our ignorance of that subject, and the most able commentators have done the poet the justice to attribute the obscurity in many of his lines, not to his want of knowledge, but to *their own*. The inquisitive reader will find, on the inspection of the notes of Mr. Gifford, that he is not insensible of this defect; these notes have, however, unequal merit; they do not always display that taste which we require in the translator of this satirist, and they are frequently frivolous and superficial. The versification of Mr. Gifford is, however, often smooth and spirited, and if a discordant line occasionally appear, we have so much pleasure in the general perusal, as reluctantly to pause to indulge our spleen; we hasten onward, and find our complacency more readily restored, by the merit of the translation, or by the manly sense of the original, than by the gratification of fastidious sensibility in our own comments.

The tenth satire of Juvenal, if not the best, is at least the most known; the animated version of Dryden, and the beautiful imitation of Johnson have attracted to it general observation, even under the disguise of modern attire. To give our readers the means of comparing the productions of Mr. Gifford with his predecessors on the same subject, we shall extract as much of the opening of that satire as will afford such an opportunity.

“ In ev’ry clime from Ganges’ distant stream  
To Gades, gilded by the western beam,  
Few from the clouds of mental error free,  
In its true light, or good or evil see.  
For what with reason do we seek or shun?  
What plan how happily soe’er begun,  
That when achiev’d we do not wish undone?  
The gods have heard with too indulgent ears,  
And crush’d whole families beneath their pray’rs,  
Bewilder’d thus by folly or by fate,  
We beg pernicious gifts in ev’ry state :

\* According to this scheme, Enius the poet, who is represented, by Ovid, *Trist.* 2. 424. as “ingenio maximus, arte rudis,” and Cæcilius, whom Tully calls “malus Latinis auctor,” *ad Att.* 7. 3. are referred to the Golden Age.

A copious tide, a full and rapid flow  
Of eloquence, lays many a speaker low;  
E'en strength itself is fatal; Milo tries  
His wondrous arms, and in the trial dies.  
But heaps of wealth have still more dangerous pow'rs  
(Too variously amass'd; too fondly lov'd)  
Heaps, which o'er common fortunes proudly rise,  
As o'er the dolphin tow'rs the whale in size;  
Hence in those dreadful times, at Nero's word,  
The rubb'd hands unsheath'd the murderous sword.  
Rush'd to the swelling coffers of the great,  
And seiz'd the rich domain and lordly seat;  
While sweetly in their cook-lofts slept the poor,  
And heard no soldier thund'ring at their door.  
The traveller frighted with a little wealth,  
Sets forth at night, and seeks his way by stealth;  
E'en then he fears the bludgeon and the blade,  
And starts at every rush's waving shade.  
While void of care the beggar trips along,  
And in the spoiler's presence troths his song.

The vanity of ambition, the thirst of fame, "that bubble reputation," in the same satire exemplified in the person of Hannibal, the inveterate foe of the Roman name, who on that account, probably experiences from the poet greater severity than he deserves.

Produce the urn that Hannibal contains,  
And weigh the mighty dust which yet remains:  
And is this all? Yet this was once the bold,  
Th' aspiring chief, whom Afric could not hold,  
Afric outstretch'd from where th' Atlantic roars,  
To Nubia; from the line to Lybia's shores;  
Spain conquer'd, o'er the Pyrenees he bounds;  
Nature oppos'd her everlasting mounds,  
Her Alps and snows; through these he bursts his way,  
And Italy already owns his way.

Still thund'ring on, "Think nothing done," he cries,  
Till low in dust our haughty rival lies;  
Till thro' her smoking streets I lead my pow'rs,  
And plant my standard on her hated tow'rs.  
Just to his fame, what death has Heaven assign'd?  
This great controller of all human kind?  
Did hostile armies give the fatal wound,  
Or mountains press him struggling to the ground?  
No; three small drops within a ring conceal'd,  
Avenge'd the blood he pour'd on Cannæ's field.  
Go, madman, go! the paths of fame pursue,  
Climb o'er the Alps and other realms subdu'd,  
To please the rhetoricians and become  
A decoration for the boys of Rome!

The typographical execution of this volume is elegant, and prefixed to it is the portrait of the Translator.

*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1802.*

Part I. 4to.

The contents of this part are as follow:  
1. The Gæonian lecture. On the power of the eye to adjust itself to different distances when deprived of the crystalline lens. By Everard Home, Esq. F.R.S.  
2. The Bakerian lecture. On the theory of light and colours.

By Thomas Young, M. D. F. R. S. 3. An analysis of a mineral substance from North America, containing a metal hitherto unknown. By Charles Haichett, Esq. F. R. S. 4. A description of the anatomy of the ornithorhynchus paradoxus. By Everard Home, Esq. F. R. S. 5. On the independence of the analytical and geometrical methods of investigation; and on the advantages to be derived from their separation. By Robert Woodhouse, A. M. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. Communicated by Joseph Planta, Esq. Sec. R. S. 6. Observations and experiments upon oxygenized and hyperoxygenized muriatic acid: and upon some combinations of the muriatic acid in its three states. By Richard Chenevix, Esq. F. R. S. and M. R. I. A. 7. Experiments and observations on certain stony and metalline substances which at different times are said to have fallen on the earth; also on various kinds of native iron. By Edward Howard, Esq. F. R. S.

To these is subjoined, an appendix, consisting of a meteorological journal, kept at the apartments of the Royal Society, by order of the President and Council.

As several of these papers do not admit of satisfactory extracts, we shall content ourselves with submitting to the notice of the reader some of the extraordinary facts relative to the phenomena which constitute the subject of the last memoir.

"In very early ages it was believed that stones did in reality fall, as it was said from heaven or from the gods; these either from ignorance, or perhaps from superstitious views, were confounded with other stones, which, by their compact aggregation, were better calculated to be shaped into different instruments and to which it was convenient to attach a species of mysterious veneration. In modern days, because explosion and report have generally accompanied the descent of such substances, the name of thunderbolt or thunderstone has ignorantly been attached to them: and because a variety of substances, accidentally present near buildings and trees struck with lightning, have, with the same ignorance, been collected as thunderbolts, the thunderbolt and the fallen metalline substance have been ranked in the same class of absurdity. Certainly since the phenomena of lightning and electricity have been so well identified, the idea of a thunderbolt is ridiculous."

After some well authenticated details of stones, that have at various times fallen on the earth, Mr. Howard proceeds:—

"The account next in succession is already printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society; but cannot be omitted, as it immediately relates to one of the substances I have examined. I allude to a letter received by Sir William Hamilton from the Earl of Bristol, dated from Sienna, July 12, 1794.—In the midst of a most violent thunderstorm, about a dozen stones, of various weights and dimensions, fell at the feet of different persons, men, women, and children. The stones are of a quality not found in any part of the Siennese territory; they fell about eighteen hours after the enormous eruption of Mount Vesuvius; which circumstance leaves a choice of difficulties in the solution of this extraordinary phenomenon. Either these stones have been generated in this igneous mass of clouds which produced such unusual thunder; or, which is equally incredible, they were thrown from Vesuvius, at a distance of at least 250 miles; judge, then, of its parabolæ. The philosophers here incline to the first solution. I wish much, Sir, to know your sentiments. My first objection was to the fact itself; but of this, there were so many eye-witnesses, it seems impossible to withstand their evidence." Sir William Hamilton, it seems, also received a piece of one of the largest stones, which weighed upwards of five pounds; and had seen another which weighed about one. He likewise observed,



that the outside of every stone which had been found, and had been ascertained to have fallen from the clouds near Sienna, was evidently freshly vitrified and was black, having every sign of having passed through an extreme heat: the inside was of a light grey colour, mixed with black spots and some shining particles, which the learned there had decided to be pyrites.

In 1796, a stone weighing fifty-six pounds was exhibited in London, with several attestations of persons, who, on the 13th December 1795, saw it fall near Wold cottage in Yorkshire, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. It had penetrated through twelve inches of soil, and six inches of solid chalk rock; and in burying itself, had thrown up an immense quantity of earth to a great distance: as it fell, a number of explosions were heard about as loud as pistols. In the adjacent villages the sounds heard were taken for guns at sea; but at two adjoining villages, were so distinct of something passing through the air towards the habitation of Mr. Topham, that five or six people came up, to see if any thing extraordinary had happened to his house or grounds. When the stone was extracted it was warm, smoked, and smelt strongly of sulphur. Its course, as far as could be collected from different accounts, was from the south-west. The day was mild and hazy, a sort of weather very frequent in the Wold hills, when there are no winds or storms; but there was not any thunder or lightning the whole day. No such stone is known in the country. There was no eruption in the earth; and from its form it could not come from any building; as the day was not tempestuous, it did not seem probable that it could have been forced from any rocks, the nearest of which are those of Flamborough Head. The nearest volcano, I believe to be Hekla, in Iceland.

On the 19th of December 1798, about eight o'clock in the evening, a very luminous meteor was observed in the heavens, by the inhabitants of Benares and the parts adjacent, in the form of a large ball of fire: it was accompanied by a loud noise, resembling thunder, and a number of stones were said to have fallen from it, near Krakhut, a village on the north side of the river Goomty, about fourteen miles from the city of Benares.

The meteor appeared in the western part of the hemisphere, and was but a short time visible; it was observed by several Europeans, as well as natives, in different parts of the country.

In the neighbourhood of Juanpoor, about twelve miles from the spot where the stones are said to have fallen, it was very distinctly observed by several European gentlemen and ladies; who described it as a large ball of fire, accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, not unlike an ill-discharged platoon of musquetry. It was also seen, and the noise heard, by various persons at Benares. Mr. Davis observed the light come into the room where he was, through a glass window, so strongly as to project shadows from the bars between the panes, on a dark-coloured carpet very distinctly; and it appeared to him as luminous as the brightest moonlight.

When an account of the fall of the stones reached Benares, Mr. Davis, the judge and magistrate of the district, sent an intelligent person to make inquiry on the spot. When the person arrived at the village near which the stones were said to have fallen, the natives, in answer to his inquiries, told him, that they had either broken to pieces, or given away to the tawandar (native collector) and others, all that they had picked up; but that he might easily find some in the adjacent fields, where they would be readily discovered (the crops being then not above two or three inches above the ground), by observing where the earth appeared recently turned up. Following these directions he found four, which he brought to Mr. Davis; most of these the force of the fall had buried, according to a measure he produced

about six inches deep, in fields which seemed to have been recently watered; and it appeared from the man's description, that they must have lain at the distance of about a hundred yards from each other.

In consequence of this information, search was made, and several of the stones were found. Of these (says Mr. Williams, the narrator), I have seen eight nearly perfect, besides parts of several others which had been broken by the possessors to distribute among their friends. The form of the more perfect ones appeared to be that of an irregular cube, rounded off at the edges; but the angles were to be observed on most of them. They were of various sizes, from about three to upwards of four inches in their largest diameter; one of them measuring four inches and a quarter, weighed two pounds twelve ounces. In appearance they were exactly similar, externally they were covered with a hard black coat or incrustation, which in some parts had the appearance of varnish or bitumen; and on most of them were fractures, which, from their being covered with a matter similar to that of the coat, seemed to have been made in the fall by the stones striking against each other, and to have passed through some medium, probably an intense heat, previous to their reaching the earth. Internally they consisted of a small number of spherical bodies of a slate colour, embedded in a whitish, gritty substance, interspersed with bright shining spicula of a metallic or pyritical nature. The spherical bodies were much harder than the rest of the stone, the white gritty part readily crumbled on being rubbed with a hard body; and, on being broken, a quantity of it attached itself to the magnet, but more particularly the outside coat or crust, which appeared almost wholly attractable by it.

From an analysis of these and other stones asserted to have fallen, under similar circumstances, Mr. Howard discovered that they have precisely the same characters; and from the resemblance of the composition to that of various kinds of native iron, which he examined, he concludes by proposing the following queries:

Have not all fallen stones, and what are called native irons, the same origin? Are all, or any, the produce or bodies of meteors? And lastly, Might not the stone from Yorkshire have formed a meteor in regions too elevated to be discovered?

*The Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History of Hindustan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1801, 8vo.*

As this is conducted precisely upon the plan of the two former volumes of the same work, we shall not detain the reader with the detail of its varied contents. Like other publications of a similar nature, it contains many extracts from works already known to the public. Passing over these, as well as the political part of the volume, we shall confine our selections to the original pieces, as, though not calculated perhaps to excite greater interest, yet more acceptable from their novelty.

From that portion dedicated to the biography of distinguished characters, we transcribe the following authentic anecdotes of General Claude Martin: General Martin, a man so well known in India, both by his eccentricity and his riches, was the son of a silk-manufacturer of Lyons, in France, in which city he was born, and where some of his family still reside.

At an early age he expressed a dislike to follow his father's inactive profession, and determined to choose one more congenial to his disposition. He accordingly enlisted in the French army, and soon distinguished himself so much, that he was removed from the infantry to the cavalry, and afterwards appointed a trooper in Count Lally's body guard; a small corps

of select men that was formed for the purpose of accompanying that officer to Pondicherry, of which place he had then been appointed governor.

Lally's severity, in the exercise of his office, was such as to produce the greatest dissatisfaction in the French army: and in the course of the subsequent siege of Pondicherry, great numbers of the garrison deserted to the English, and he was abandoned even by his own body guard.

This corps was well received by the English commander, by whom Martin was soon noticed for the spirit and ability which he displayed on many occasions. On the return of the British army to Madras, after the surrender of Pondicherry, Martin obtained permission from the Madras Government, to raise a company of Chasseurs from amongst the French prisoners, of which he got the command with the rank of ensign in the Company's service.

Being afterwards sent to Bengal, he there rose by regular succession to the rank of captain in the line, when he got a company of infantry.

Shortly after this promotion, he was employed by Government to survey the north east districts of Bengal, being an able draftsman, and in every respect well qualified for that purpose. He was then sent to Oude, to assist in surveying that province.

While employed in this service, he resided chiefly at Lucknow, where he amused himself in shewing his ingenuity in several branches of mechanics, and his skill in gunnery, which gave the Nabob Vizir Sulah-ud-dowla so high a notion of the value of his services, that he solicited and obtained permission from the Governor and Council of Calcutta to appoint him superintendant of his artillery.

He was now admitted into the confidence of the Vizir; and in the different changes which took place in the Councils of his Highness, as well as in his various negotiations with the English Government, he was his secret adviser. He seldom, however, appeared at the Durbar, and he never held any ostensible situation in the administration of the Vizir's Government; but we have reason to believe, that few measures of importance were adopted without his advice being previously taken. Hence his influence at the court of Lucknow became very considerable, not only with the Vizir but with his ministers, and that influence was the source of the immense fortune he amassed.

"During the reign of Assof-ud-Dowla, father of the present Vizir, Martin made a considerable sum of money, by encouraging that prince's taste for the productions of Europe, with which he undertook to supply him. Another mode by which he realized money was by establishing an extensive credit with the shroffs, or bankers, in Oude, and the adjacent provinces; so that no public loan could be made without his having a share in it. The extraordinary degree of favor and credit, which he thus enjoyed in the Vizir's dominions, induced all descriptions of people to repose in him such implicit confidence, that in times of public commotion they flocked to him from all quarters, to deposit their moveable property, which, on the condition of paying him 15 per cent. on its full value, he engaged to secure and to return them on demand.

"The vast riches which he at last accumulated by these various and singular modes, he does not appear to have laid out with a very generous spirit. His table was little calculated to invite his acquaintance, either by the elegance of the entertainment, or the conviviality that presided at it. Very few instances have come to our knowledge of his private bounty and benevolence. The principal object of his ambition, and wish of his heart, seems to have been to amass immense treasures, in order to gratify himself by the possession of them while he lived, and by bequeathing great part of them on his death to the support of pious institutions and public charities, to leave behind him the reputation of a philanthropist."

He attained the rank of Major-general in 1796. "Some years before this period he had finished a spacious house on the banks of the river Goomtee,

Goomtee, in the building of which he had been long employed. This curious edifice is entirely constructed of stone, excepting the doors and window frames. The ceilings of the different apartments are formed of elliptic arches, and the floors are made of stucco. The basement story comprises two caves or recesses, within the banks of the river, and level with its surface when at its lowest decrease. In these caves he generally lived in the hot season, and continued in them until the commencement of the rainy season, when the encrease of the river obliged him to remove. He then ascended another story, to apartments fitted up in the manner of a grotto; and when the farther rise of the river brought its surface on a level with these, he proceeded up to the third story, or ground floor, which overlooked the river when at its greatest height. On the next story above that, a handsome saloon, raised on arcades, projecting over the river, formed his habitation in the spring and winter seasons. By this ingenious contrivance he preserved a moderate and equal temperature in his house at all seasons. In the attic story he had a museum, well supplied with various curiosities; and over the whole he erected an observatory, which he furnished with the best astronomical instruments. Adjoining to the house there is a garden, not laid out with taste, but well filled with a variety of fine trees, shrubs, and flowers, together with all sorts of vegetables.

In his artillery-yard, which was situated at some distance from his house, he erected a steam engine, which had been sent to him from England; and here he used to amuse himself in making different experiments with air balloons. After he had exhibited to some acquaintances his first balloon, the Vizir Assof-ud-Dowla requested he would prepare one large enough to carry twenty men. Martin told his Highness, that such an experiment would be attended with considerable hazard to the lives of the men: upon which the Vizir replied, 'Give yourself no concern about that; be you so good as to make a balloon.' The experiment, however, was never tried.

Besides his house at Lucknow he had a beautiful villa about fifteen miles from thence, on the high bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by a domain, almost eight miles in circumference, somewhat resembling an English park.

In the latter part of his life he laid out a large sum of money in constructing a Gothic castle, which he did not live to finish. Beneath the ramparts of this castle he built casements, secured by iron doors and gratings, thickly wrought. The lodgments within the walls are arched and barred, and their roofs completely bomb-proof. The castle is surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, fortified on the outer side by stockades, and a regular covered way; so that the place is sufficiently protected to resist the attacks of any Asiatic power. Within the castle he built a splendid mausoleum, in which he was interred; and on a marble tablet over his tomb is engraved the following inscription, written by himself some months before his death:

Here lies CLAUDE MARTIN.

He was born at Lyons, A. D. 1732.

He came to India a private soldier,

And died a Major General.

The amount of the fortune he left at his decease was 33 lacks of rupees, or 330,000 sterling.

We cannot resist the inclination to transcribe the translations of two beautiful Persian odes of Hafiz inserted in the poetical department. The lovers of Oriental literature are there likewise gratified with the originals.

ODE



ODE I.  
 I stood in the way of my fair,  
 While she, who alone can requite,  
 Yet she purposely turn'd her aside;  
 Seems alone to be deaf to my suit;  
 I kneel with a woe-begone air,  
 At last I long'd only to die;  
 Yet I gain'd not a look from her pride.  
 Could I die like a lamp by her breath;  
 With tears I beheld her depart,  
 Yet she would not vouchsafe me a sigh;  
 Yet she left me to suffer my pain;  
 To extinguish my kindling with death;  
 For before they shall melt her hard heart,  
 They tell me I've parted with sense;  
 You marble shall yield to the rain.  
 Thus to woo such an odious fair;  
 How shall I requite her for this?  
 But with thousands I share the pretence,  
 For I bless when to curse I'm inclin'd;  
 And I'm proud of the nearest share.  
 O God! then show every bliss  
 Yet I'm truer than thousands be lieve;  
 On my love, tho' she's passing unkind.  
 For was treason e'er Hafis's vice?  
 I lament me the long of the night,  
 For his tongue of the trusts you confide,  
 And the moon seems awake to my pain,  
 Shall not blab, tho' his life were the  
 price.

ODE II.

Once I wrote to my charmer: Ah! pity my She reply'd: if in absence your eyes you  
 And tho' in a dream let me see thy fair My presence shall never disturb your  
 case. repose.

Analytical Sketches of new French Publications.

Examen de trois ouvrages sur la Russie, &c. Examination of three Works on  
 Russia; Travels of M. Chantreau; Revolution of 1762; and Secret  
 Memoirs. By the Author of Travels of two Frenchmen in the North  
 of Europe. 12mo. 184 p.

THE author of this critique deserves the greater confidence, as he him-  
 self traversed Russia. From the accuracy of his observations, his  
 travels in the north of Europe are considered the best itinerary that we  
 have of the northern countries of the European continent; and at the same  
 time comprehend a collection of very curious facts and anecdotes in a per-  
 spicuous, animated, and fascinating style.

Unconcerned about the reader's severity to himself, the author no where  
 spares the three works which are the subject of the present. He follows  
 them page by page, and does not suffer a single error to escape him. It  
 therefore forms a supplement indispensably necessary to those who wish  
 to read the former to advantage.

He begins with the Travels published by M. Chantreau, as a translation  
 from the Dutch; the author of the critique thinks that it is copied from  
 the French. He proves that in two volumes of ordinary size, about 400  
 pages are extracted, *verbatim*, from Mr. Cox's Travels, published seven  
 years before, and he points out all the passages: they will be found at  
 pages 25 and 33; of this examination.

The Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia, by M. Rulhières, although  
 possessing greater reputation, are not treated by him with more lenity.  
 This work, says the critic, considered by the generality of readers, as an  
 historic monument, is only a monument of iniquity, audacity and vanity.  
 The proofs of this judgment do not consist only in the correction of several  
 very important errors in this history, but in observations which prove that  
 M. Rulhières, by very incautiously appealing to the respectable testimony  
 of Gustavus III. King of Sweden, has condemned himself by evident false-  
 hood. The details of these judicious observations may be seen in the  
 work itself, page 54.

The secret memoirs of Russia, by M. Masson, a Frenchman, or rather of the principality of Montbelliard, in the Russian service, being the most voluminous, and the latest of the three, occupy the greatest part of the present work. This book, which has been prohibited in the Russian empire, is attacked with warmth by the author of the critique. He observes very justly, that "a man may speak some truths, even disagreeable ones, to persons in power, particularly when 500 leagues distant from them, but ought never to attack the fundamental principles of any government whatever, to instigate a nation to rebellion. The despot, who might have been enlightened by a bold and direct lesson, is only filled with indignation, if it is followed by a plan of revolt; whoever is surprised at this, must know very little of mankind, and particularly of men invested with supreme authority." The known moderation and principles of Pougens would not permit him to undertake the printing of these memoirs, to which, however, his name has been affixed; and of this he loudly complains. The French booksellers say that, upon examining the paper and type, it is very easy to discover that the work was not even printed in France.

For the rest, the critic deserves the more attention when he blames, because he knows how to bestow praise when he ought. He acknowledges that the narrative of the Persian war, and especially Suwarrow's campaign against the French, are very interesting in the third volume of the Secret Memoirs, and will be read with pleasure: but in the same manner as he is justly indignant against what he considers as calomnies, he attacks with no less asperity the praises bestowed by M. Masson, when they seem misplaced. For instance, the author of the Secret Memoirs having extolled Mercier as the most moral of the French writers, adding, by way of demonstration, that the *vinegar-man's wheelbarrow* has done more good than *Athaliah*: the critic replies: "I can never admit that Mercier, covered with ridicule, the laughing stock of all the journalists, in whom every day are discovered fresh extravagances, can be considered in any respect as a superlatively moral man. This member of the Institute is an innocent madman, because he is at the bottom a good man; persuading himself that he is an original, he sleeps peaceably, satisfied with that idea. If the *vinegar-man's wheelbarrow* has done good, it is apparently neither to taste nor to literature: and Mercier will feel little flattered with this eulogium; for he long ago demonstrated that Racine was a fool, and Newton no better."

At a time when authors are too hasty to publish their crude productions, it is to be wished, that they would recollect that sooner or later accurate judges may expose their errors by the torch of criticism, and that they will better consult their reputation by a useful delay, which may give their friends time to assist them in the revision and emendation of their labors.

*Dialogues at Ferney, &c. Dialogues at Ferney; or, Anecdotes of Voltaire; collected by a Friend of that great Man. 8vo. 324 p.*

THE authenticity of posthumous works, among which the one here announced may rank, is with reason often to be doubted. It is difficult to decide whether the dialogues at Ferney be a correct relation of what passed between Voltaire and his friends, or only ideal; or how far they may be partly imaginary and partly true. In the thoughts and style of these conversations, however, there are characteristic marks which scarcely permit us to doubt their reality. But if they are no more than imitations, they have the merit of being excellent of their kind. Considered as actual dialogues of Voltaire, then they are more than commonly interesting; con-

sidered as works of fancy, they are ingenious and amusing. In either case they merit the notice of criticism, and the perusal of the public.

The most remarkable subjects treated of in these conversations are Voltaire's interview and quarrel with Rousseau, his opinions of the encyclopedists, and other men of letters, and his transactions with the king of Prussia.

"Voltaire had for a long time enjoyed good health; he appeared entirely cured of his hoarseness, hemorrhoids, and spitting of blood. With strength of body, he had recovered his peace and tranquillity of mind. It was no longer necessary, in order to excite his good-humour, to praise his works. If he sometimes spoke of his former projects of conversion, it was but in jest. The critics, his enemies, overwhelmed by the weight of his glory, observed a humble silence. It was already some months since he had wept. His contentment was communicated to all around him. The domain of Ferney was an assemblage of all the pleasures. Feasts succeeded each other almost without interruption. We received ambassadors; we acted comedies; and Madame Denys taught the smart youth of the country of Gex to declaim.

"It was toward the end of a winter, during which we had been much amused, and at the conclusion of a very long and a very pleasant dinner, that Voltaire desired to collect all those who composed his society. "My friends," said he, "to give you a true idea of my frankness and of my confidence, I wish to make my literary confession to you. I protest that my intention is to avow all my faults. My confession will turn principally on my works, because they have made my reputation, and raised me a host of enemies. All devotees will tell you that they have occasioned much mischief, that they have deprived God of many souls, and given severe wounds to religion. They have been translated into all the languages of civilised nations; they have been read, cited, and imitated, in all the countries of the world; and an ex-jesuit sometime ago wrote me, in order no doubt to flatter my self-love: "Sir, your works are, and will ever remain, inexhaustible sources of taste, philosophy, obscenity, and blasphemy." It is true, that if my works had been as little diffused as those of the reverend father Hayer, and of the advocate Soret, I could not have perverted the universe. I must apprise you that I shall not confine myself to following the order of events. I have forgotten dates, and always had an insuperable aversion to chronological discussions. I shall endeavour to be clear, simple, and precise; but not being accustomed to the grave style which the circumstance requires, I may perhaps happen to employ profane expressions. I shall be led away in despite of myself by the impetuosity of my imagination."

B. . . . "Do not, my friend, distress yourself about form; all will go well, provided you are, as you have promised, faithful, impartial, and interesting."

VOLTAIRE. "Let us, then, enter upon the subject. My spirit of independence and taste for poetry were premature. At the age of ten years I composed little poems, which are very pleasant. I knew by heart all the good pieces of Corneille, and all the fables of La Fontaine. I was sent to college, where I made a rapid progress in more than one branch of learning. My passion for philosophy was early manifested; I openly derided certain religious practices; and in my infantine productions made essays of what were then called impieties. My professor, one day, in a zealous and angry fit, took me by the collar, and told me with a prophetic tone: "Little rascal, thou wilt be the rallying point of free-thinkers." This invective sensibly flattered my vanity: I accepted the prophecy, and have been able to fulfil it. My first work, upon leaving college, was an ode for

the prize of the French academy. It was not crowned because it was good; and I composed an epigram on the academy. This disgrace gave me a distaste for academic medals, and I renounced them. I addicted myself too much to satire; and I may say, without flattery, that I well merited its reward. About this time the epistle to Urania was published without my knowledge. It was said to contain very fine colouring, harmony, correctness, and fire; but too much boldness. I attributed it to the Abbé de Chateau; but I confess to you frankly that I should have been sorry to be believed. You have doubtless read my satire against the ecclesiastical history of Fleuri. That writer, whatever may be said of him, was neither a painter nor a philosopher; his work is full of trivialities and miracles. His history of Constantine is to me an unintelligible enigma, as well as many other traits of history. I could never reconcile the excessive praises which this author, out of his infinite justice and moderation, lavished on that prince, with the crimes and the vices by which all his life was sullied. The murderer of his wife, and of his father-in-law, plunged in effeminacy, fond too excess of pomp, suspicious, superstitious; these are the traits by which I recognise him. The history of his wife Fausta, and of his son Crispus, was a fine subject for a tragedy; but it would be Phœdrus under another name. His quarrels with Maximian Hercules, and his extreme ingratitude toward him, have furnished a tragedy for Thomas Corneille, who has treated the pretended conspiracy of Maximian Hercules in his own way. In that piece Fausta is placed between her husband and her father, which produces very affecting situations. The plot is very full of intrigue; it is a piece after the taste of Camilla and of Timocrates. It had much success in its day, but has now fallen into oblivion, like most of the other works of Thomas Corneille; because a too complicated plot does not give the passions time to develop themselves, because the verses are too feeble in a word, because it wants that energy which alone can transmit to posterity either prose or verse.

MADAME DENYS. "But, dear uncle, permit me to tell you, that you are wandering a little from the subject."

VOLTAIRE. "You are right, niece. At my age digressions are more easily pardoned than wanderings; but let us return to my confession; and try, if it be possible, to be a little more humble and a little more modest. I had till then a plebeian name, that of Arouet. I afterwards took another more harmonious, and, in the end, became successively a gentleman and a chamberlain. Shall I relate to you, my friends, all the circumstances of a trick which I innocently played a Jew? I have but a confused recollection of it; and, beside, I feel a repugnance to entertain you with these idle stories."

B. "Pass over details, my friend, and confess yourself in gross, as you have written history."

VOLTAIRE. "Willingly, my friends; I shall be docile; but excuse at times digressions, particularly in an unmediated literary confession. At eighteen years, my name was already famous, and my projects immense. My *Œdipus* was acted and applauded, and I was compared with Racine. I was introduced at Court, and overwhelmed with pensions: it was no longer possible for me to be modest. La Mothe, who had reason to complain of me, forgot his vengeance, and wrote in favour of my piece. Crebillon, who was inclined to jealousy, saw in me only a happy rival. Fontenelle, dean of the literati, gave me a lesson, and desired I might be told that my piece had too much fire: I replied that, to correct myself I would read his pastorals."

CHABANON. "I hope you will give us the analysis of that work, which you composed at eighteen, the tragedy of *Œdipus*."

Voltaire



VOLTAIRE, in answer to this, enters into a dissertation on Sophocles, which we shall pass over, and present our readers with an account of the bad success of his second tragedy, and of his rencontre with Rousseau.

VOLTAIRE. Intoxicated with the success of *Oedipus*, I wished to reappear at Paris with a new tragedy. It was about 1720, I think, that I gave *Asteris*. I had brought a young actress on the stage, who, it was pretended, was to be my mistress. Hisses being then much in fashion, the first act was hissed, and the actors were disconcerted. I was present: imagine, my friends, my cruel affliction. The tumult was terrible; they hissed desperately. My head was giddy; I foamed with rage; a hundred times was I on the point of jumping into the parterre (pit) sword in hand; but I contented myself with jumping upon the stage of the box in which I sat. I made signs to obtain silence. I was at first saluted with frequent hisses; but, when the author of *Oedipus* was recognised, I was listened to, and addressed the public on the indulgence which they owe to new productions and to new talents: restraining my fury, I gave such good reasons as procured me some applauses, and the representation of the piece went on; but, in vexation, I withdrew my tragedy. Its failure has always astonished me; for, in fact, it was good; and, in the opinion of the critics, the plot and the denouement were happy. I confess, however, that the versification was thought too epic; but, in truth, as far as I can remember, it was better than *Tancred*.

"To console myself for all these artifices, I went into Holland. Having made my arrangements to stay some time at Brussels, I ran to Rousseau, whom I had long wished to see. Although he had been banished for ten years, I saw in him but the great poet and the unfortunate man. He inspired me with so much confidence, that I left in his hands, for five days, my poem of the *Henriade*. At my return from Holland, he read me, in one of our walks, his *Ode to Posterity*, and his *Judgment of Plato*. This was a violent satire against the parliament of Paris. He asked my advice. 'This is not our chief, the good and great Rousseau.' The self-love of the old rhimer took offence at this frankness. 'Chief! take your revenge: here is a little poem, which I submit to the judgment and correction of the father of Numa.' I began to read, and Rousseau to say: 'Spare yourself, Sir, the trouble of reading more; it is a horrible impiety.' I put the poem in my pocket, and said, 'Let us go to the comedy; I am sorry that the author of the *Moisade* has not yet informed the public that he has become a devotee.' After the play, I spoke of his *Ode to Posterity*, and said, with a poignant and piqued tone: "Do you know, chief, that I do not think that ode will reach its destination."

MADAME DENYS. So then, dear uncle, an interview which commenced with reciprocal confidence and friendship, finished all of a sudden, with a signal quarrel.

VOLTAIRE. I admit it, niece; but it was not my fault, and you shall be the judge of our quarrel.

CHASANON. Shall I tell you what I think of it. I have examined the documents, and think that Rousseau had been, for a long time, devoured by secret jealousy. I think the success of your *Marianne* was the real cause of his animosity to you. Rousseau composed a *Marianne*, after the ancient piece of Tristan. It was hissed, as it deserved, while yours had forty representations.

VOLTAIRE.—The evil was more ancient. Toward the end of 1711, as far as I can recollect, Saurin, whom Rousseau had accused of being the author of the famous couplet, was ordered by a sentence of the Châtelet, and was permitted to give criminal information against the Sieur Rousseau and the

witnesses. A servant of my father's house was implicated in the process; it was the mother of that unfortunate cobbler's boy whom Rousseau had suborned. This poor woman, fearing her son would be hanged, did not cease bewailing and deafening the neighbourhood with her cries and lamentations. "Be comforted, my good woman, be comforted," said I, "there is nothing to fear; Rousseau, son of a shoemaker, suborns a cobbler, who, you say, is the accomplice of a shoe-boy: all that will not go higher than the angle." This pleasantry was repeated by all the gossips of the quarter; it came to the ears of Rousseau, who has never forgiven me. But what has farther appeared to aggravate my pretended wrong is, that, knowing that he had composed an allegory, entitled *the Judgment of Pluto*, I endeavoured to prove to him the indiscretion of that piece, and that it would raise him a great number of enemies. This zeal on my part occasioned very grievous reproaches on his. I ask you: was it not awkward of him to represent, in that piece, an Attorney-General, whom Pluto caused to be flayed, and his skin to stretched on a bench? And at what time did he indulge himself in this trait of satire? when he was vigorously persecuted by the Chatelet and the parliament; when every thing conspired against him. Its application was too sensibly felt; and no Attorney General wishes to be flayed. Rousseau had forgotten the maxim, that one ought not to write against those who can proscribe.

CHABANON. It was those verses that deprived him of the means of returning to France. This was, however, the best resolution he could have taken; for he had scarcely any asylum left at Brussels, after his disgrace with the Duke d'Arenberg.

VOLTAIRE. It was with Medina he lived. If the letter of that banker is to be believed, he nursed a serpent in his bosom, that gave him a mortal sting. It was at the instigation of Rousseau that this banker, with whom he had eat and drank for six months, was arrested and dragged to prison; and Rousseau served even as a spy to get his benefactor seized at midnight, who had so generously afforded him an asylum, when he was abandoned to the world. If all with which Medina reproaches him be literally true, Rousseau is the greatest monster of whom France was ever purged. The trait of ingratitude is horrid. But we must be indulgent, and believe that there was exaggeration on the part of Medina; and that, besides, an unfortunate man often forms ill-founded suspicions—suspicions the most injurious against his best friends.

(To be continued.)

### Analytical Sketches of New German Publications.

*Reise durch einige Schwedische Provinzen, &c.* Travels through some Provinces of Sweden, as far as the habitations of the Nomadic Laplanders; by J. G. Schmidt, accompanied with Views from Nature. 8vo. 330 pages, and 14 plates.

THE author performed this journey of nearly 480 leagues in the space of a month. It is obvious that he is not much in the habit of travelling, from the notice he bestows on many objects that would have engaged less of his attention if he had seen more, and had carefully compared what he had noticed. We shall point out such parts of the narrative as are likely to afford entertainment to the reader.

In the environs of Norberg are twenty-seven iron mines, seven only of which are worked. At Avestad are smelted annually 4000 skipponds; (the skippond is equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.) of copper ore; formerly 20,000 skipponds of pure copper were smelted there, and the mine of Fahlun yielded

yielded a still greater quantity. The latter does not now furnish above 4000 skipponds of copper per annum. In the whole kingdom there are at present reckoned nine great copper mines, which in 1782 produced nearly 10,000 skipponds of pure copper.

From Fahlun the author directed his route by Gefle to Helsingland, one of the most fertile provinces in Sweden, of which he speaks with a kind of enthusiasm. Upon entering Herjedalen, every thing assumes a different aspect; the country becomes barren, and the inhabitants procure a scanty subsistence. Their ordinary food is bread made of barley mixed with the bark of the pine-tree in years of scarcity. The pastures are excellent, and the author met with cheese equal to the best Swiss.

After continuing his journey through Fenndalen, Groendalen, and Glannsjoen, the author visited two Lapland families, who sometimes come as far south as Roonaas, and, by means of their herds of rein-deer, enjoy an easy competence. These two families possess 400 of those animals, of the natural history of which, together with the method of training them, the author presents a very interesting description. Upon his return, he again passes through the town of Gefle, of which he gives an account. The quantity of iron annually exported from thence is from 32 to 40,000 skipponds; in 1786 it amounted to 48000.

The district of Lulea Lapmark, comprehending nearly 300 square miles, is inhabited only by Nomadic Laplanders, who spend part of the year there. Baron Hermelin, the proprietor of the country, has endeavored to draw colonists thither, and their number has at length increased to 300 in an extent of 300 square miles. The author is mistaken in imagining that the rivers of Sweden might furnish great advantages for commerce. There are very few navigable rivers; even the Gotha Elbe is only rendered navigable by its sluices, and, as far as Gottenburg it is not more than eleven feet in depth. A great part of the other Swedish rivers are not even capable of floating rafts.

The plates to these travels exhibit interesting subjects, but their execution is not in the most respectable style.

*Geographie der Griechen und Römer, &c.* Geography of the Greeks and Romans, Vol. vi. part 2. by M. K. Mannert, 484 pages, 8vo. with two maps.

TO appreciate the merit of this work, a brief recapitulation of the subject of the former volumes will be necessary. In 1788, the author published an introduction to the geography of the ancients, containing an explanation of their principal systems. This introduction, which occupies the first volume, was reprinted in 1789. Encouraged by this success, the author afterwards published, in the same year, the two parts composing the second volume, and containing Gallia Transalpina, and Bretagne. The third volume appeared in 1792, accompanied with two maps, and comprehends Germany, Rheia, Noricum, and Pannonia. The fourth, the southern countries from the Vistula to China. The fifth, India and the Persian Monarchy to the Euphrates; and the first part of the sixth volume, Arabia, Palestine, Phoenicia, Syria, and the island of Cyprus. The work will be completed in two more volumes, comprizing Greece and Italy, Egypt and Africa.

The author having introduced into his plan the history of each state, his work affords a degree of interest far superior to mere geographical descriptions, however accurate. We shall now notice the contents of the volume here announced. The text is divided into four books, prefixed to which is an introduction on Asia minor. The first book contains a description of Cilicia

Cilicia in six chapters; the second, of Pamphylia, Pisidia, Isauria, Lycania, in seven chapters; the third, that of Cappadocia, Cataonia, Melitene, and Armenia minor, in nine chapters; and the fourth, the kingdom of Pontus, also in nine chapters. The first map is coloured, and represents Asia minor, Mesopotamia, and Syria; the second exhibits Asia minor according to the system of Ptolemy.

*Gallerie griechischer weiblicher Schönheiten, &c.* Gallery of Female Grecian Beauties, in their most graceful attitudes, represented in the antique style, and in relievo, accompanied with critical notes, No. I. of four figures in relievo, each nine inches by six.

THE text, in explanation of these wax figures, occupies only twenty-three pages, and, in fact, contains nothing that may not be found in other well-known works on the fine arts. The execution of the figures affords a greater degree of interest, and will gratify the connoisseurs in the imitative art.

The first represents a sleeping nymph watched by a satyr. The contour of the nymph's body exhibits the plumpness and rotundity of youth. The drapery is admirably executed, but the figure of the satyr wants the character of corporeal vigor, which ancient art attributed to those beings. In the second figure, representing *Venus bewailing Adonis*, the artist has not been so successful. The body is not in an attitude suited to grief; below the waist the form is too much expanded, and the right arm, which is extended, appears too short; besides, the expression of the figure is rather indicative of repose than grief or sorrow. The third group is *Venus and Cupid*. The body of Venus below the breast, and the left extremity, is exquisitely finished; in the other parts the artist seems to have imitated with too great servility the defects of his model. The fourth figure represents a *Bacchant seated on a tiger's skin*. The execution deserves commendation, excepting the face, which does not possess the expression suited to the character. It may be remarked, that, in general, the extremities of all these figures are not executed with sufficient care.

*Historisch-topographische Beschreibung des Bisstums und Fürstenthums Bamberg.*

Topographical Description of the Bishopric and Principality of Bamberg, accompanied with a four-sheet map of the country, by J. B. Roppell, Vols. i. and ii. 700 pages, &c.

A more favourable opportunity could scarcely have been found for treating of the extent, population, and revenues, of the bishopric of Bamberg, as it forms part of the secularisations. To this interest, derived from circumstances, the description here announced unites the merit of accuracy. We shall endeavour to give some of the principal results.

The bishopric of Bamberg extends from north to south about thirty leagues, and its breadth from east to west is twenty.

It contains three principal towns, Bamberg, Forchheim, and Kreutznach, and 1130 villages, castles, and farms, forming a total of 38,749 houses. The population of the whole country is estimated by some at 195,000, and by others at 140,270 individuals, which would give 3000 or 2158 inhabitants for each square mile.

In presenting the nomenclature of the fish found in the Mayn, the author has merely denominated them by the vulgar appellations, without adding the Linnæan nomenclature, which frequently precludes the possibility of recognizing them. The biennial pearl fishery near Himmelskron is often very productive. In the bishopric are reckoned fifteen rivers, exclusive of a great number of petty streams, lakes, &c. which, for the most part, discharge themselves into the Mayn.

The



The climate is temperate, and the soil produces all the necessaries, and even the luxuries of life; nevertheless that activity and industry which distinguish the neighbouring protestant provinces is not observable amongst the inhabitants. The cultivation of hops, fruits, and every species of pulse and grain, is brought to perfection, and likewise the art of rearing horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses. The forests are very extensive, and the mines abundant. They furnish iron, copper, alum, sulphur, vitriol, and coal. In many places are found the finer kinds of stone, marble, lime, gypsum, earth for porcelain, argil, &c. Saltpetre and pot-ash are made in vast quantities, but there is a deficiency of salt, which is procured at the neighbouring salt-works of Saxony. The population of the city of Bamberg amounts to 19, or 20,000 souls; and, besides the cathedral, it contains three chapters, seven convents, sixteen large churches, fifteen chapels, &c.

This extract will be sufficient to give a general idea of a work which is worthy to be classed with the Description of the Prussian Monarchy and that of the Saxon Dominions by Leonhardi.

*Annalen der bildenden Künste, &c. Annals of the Imitative Arts in the Austrian Dominions*, by J. R. Füssli. Vol. I. 8vo. 213 pages.

The author, by birth a Swiss, but who has for a long time resided in Austria, proposes to himself to call the attention of the public to the imitative arts, and to present the history of their progress in the city of Vienna to the present time. He will subjoin to it observations on the establishments connected with the arts, descriptions of the monuments contained in the collections of Vienna, notices of new engravings, and biographical sketches of the most eminent artists.

Faithful to this plan, he presents us in this first volume, a history of the *Imitative Arts in Vienna*, from which we find, that those arts made but little progress there till about the middle of the 17th century. At that period, the Emperor Ferdinand III. invited to his court William Bauer and J. de Sandrart, but the Academy of Arts was not founded before the year 1704. This academy has formed several distinguished artists. The author explains its internal regulation and method of instruction. He concludes this article with some biographical strictures on Füger, Canzig, Maurer, Schmutzer, and Bartsch, and points out their best works.

To these succeed *Observations on the present state of Public Taste at Vienna relative to subjects of Art*. He complains generally of the preference given to foreign *chefs d'œuvres* over those of native artists, and charges it to the account of defect of taste in persons of rank and fortune in that capital. The volume finishes with a notice on the collection of engravings and drawings of Duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen, which consists of 500 portfolios, comprehending upwards of 70,000 engravings, and nearly 5000 original designs, classed according to the different schools. Amongst these designs are two by Raphael, of which the author gives a very detailed account.

*Historische Geographie für Kaufleute. Historical Geography for Merchants, Tradesmen, and Manufacturers*, Vol. I. 664 pages 8vo. with a plate.

For the instruction of young merchants in the history of commerce, the author takes it up from its origin, beginning with the Jews, the Phœnicians, &c. This part of his work is the least accurate, and the author does not seem to have consulted the excellent publications of Mannert and Heeren on this subject. He introduces the conjectures of the ancients on the invention of purple, and mentions several nations totally unconnected with the history of commerce, as the Assyrians, the Medes, &c. whilst he passes over

over in silence the commerce of the Bosphorus, and that of Massilia, or Marseilles, is only mentioned accidentally.

The history of the commerce of modern nations forms the most interesting part of the work, although it likewise contains several errors, and the author, in general, allowing his readers too small a portion of geographical knowledge, frequently loses himself in fastidious details. He begins with Russia, describing the navigable and other rivers, the ports, commercial towns, and productions of that empire. At the end he presents a sketch of the history and commerce of Russia, generally and particularly.

The second article regards Spain, its productions, the price of articles of the first necessity, its industry, commerce, &c. He subjoins a topography of the principal commercial and manufacturing towns in Spain. We were surprised to find, by way of supplement to the article on Spain, a sketch of the commerce and productions of Japan, followed by a general and particular history of the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland. The volume concludes with an index to the contents and names, and is ornamented with a frontispiece representing the Kings David and Hiram concluding a treaty of commerce. A subject better suited to the intention of the work, and more instructive for young merchants might doubtless have been found. We should have been more gratified with the plan of some sea-port or great commercial town, &c.

#### *Analytical Sketches of New Italian Publications.*

*De Bonificamenti delle Terre Pontine.* On the Improvement of the Pontine Lands, a work historical, critical, economic, and hydrostatic; compiled by Nicolo Maria Nicolai of Rome; folio, accompanied with documents, topographic plans, views, &c.

A COMPLETE description of the Pontine marshes, and an account of the operations for draining them, undertaken at various periods, have long been a desideratum. Before we speak of the work which furnishes this information, it may not be amiss to introduce a brief notice on the origin of those marshes; and the attempts that have been made to restore them to cultivation.

The famous *via appia*, a monument of Roman splendor and magnificence, traversed the country now known by the appellation of the Pontine marshes, the origin of which is lost in the most remote antiquity. This country appears to have been ever subject to the destructive inundations of the two rivers Anaseno and Ofente, which are still distinguished by the same appellations. Their currents, augmented by a multitude of torrents descending from the Appennines, particularly in the rainy season, overflow the plain, and form lakes of considerable extent, and abounding in fish in the lowest parts of it. The Romans were indefatigable in opposing these ravages, and were often successful. This country was, in ancient times, considered as the granary of Rome; but the inundations began in the most brilliant period of the republic, and caused it to be denominated *Ager Pontinus*, *Palus pontina*. Of twenty-three towns that formerly existed there, nothing but the names remained. About three centuries prior to the Christian era, the Censor Appius Claudius undertook the construction of the road which still bears his name, through these marshes. One hundred and fifty years afterwards, the Consul Cornelius Cethegus made the first attempts to drain them, but they were ineffectual. It appeared to be reserved for the genius of Julius Cæsar to overcome every obstacle, and he was seriously engaged with this subject when the poniard of Brutus frustrated his design. Augustus

gustus and Trajan were more fortunate: the former dug a canal to carry off the water, and Horace has left us the description of an excursion he made with Mecenas on this canal from Rome to Brindisi. Trajan contented himself with repairing and embellishing the Via Appia, and constructed another, which still bears his name.

During the reign of Theodoric I, King of the Goths, a patrician named Decius obtained permission to drain these marshes for his own benefit, and his operations were attended with success; but the calamities of war, and the ignorance and neglect of Theodoric's successors, reduced this tract to its former state of desolation.

Amongst the Popes whose attention was directed to it may be mentioned Boniface VIII., Martin V., Leo X., and, above all, Sixtus V. Their immediate successors, instead of prosecuting their labours, contented themselves with ordering maps and plans to be drawn, and with consulting Dutch architects, as possessing the greatest experience on the subject; but their advice was never followed.

At length, Pius VI. conceived the bold design of draining these marshes. He visited them in person, and was shocked by the ravages of the floods, and still more by the contagious exhalations, that spread disease and death in the vicinity, and threatened to extend their baleful influence to Rome itself. He began by constructing a solid road and bridges over the lowest spots, after which the operations of draining were commenced. These labours would not have failed to immortalize his pontificate, had they been judiciously directed; but the jealousy of the Roman architects with respect to foreigners, the inadequate, and frequently contradictory measures adopted, the want of means requisite for such an undertaking, all combined to frustrate the design. The immense sums squandered away to no purpose rendering it necessary to impose fresh contributions, disgusted the people of Rome, who loudly ridiculed the Pope, frequently, before his face, styling him in derision, *il siccatore*; which signifies both a drainer and an oppressor. In speaking of foolish extravagance it became proverbial to say: *sono andato alle paludi pontine*.

It would be superfluous to dilate farther on the operations of draining, on the frequent journeys of Pius to the spot, and on the plans presented to him by a great number of architects; an accurate idea may be formed on this subject by the following sketch of the contents of the work before us.

It is divided into four books; the two first contain the history of the Pontine marshes to the reign of Theodoric I., King of Italy; and from the reign of that monarch to the pontificate of Clement XIV.

The third book embraces the economical part of the undertaking of Pius. The three first chapters give the original plan, the preparations made to carry it into effect, and a view of the extent of the country to be improved. In the fourth, the author treats of the compensations granted to communities and individuals possessing property within the circumference of this tract. The fifth shews the rights of the Sovereign over these marshes; the sixth regards the adjacent district subject to the contribution. In the seventh and eighth are found the observations and opinion of the architect Gaetano Rappini, and of two other Bolognese architects, confirming the plan of Rappini. Ch. ix. Resolution of Pius VI. and preparations for undertaking the improvements at the expense of the apostolic chamber. Ch. x. Commencement of the labors. Ch. xi. The Pontine lands farmed out to contractors during the operations. Ch. xii, xiii, and xiv. Continuation of the labours during the contract, a better system is adopted, and with greater activity, and the business of fixing the limits of the improvements is completed. Chapter xvth contains the edicts and regulations published during the progress of the work. Ch. xvi. Concessions

made by Pius to the farmers of the Pontine marshes. Chap. xvii. Project for continuing the improvements at the expence of the farmers and the inhabitants of the environs. Chap. xviii. Review of the advantages and expences of the undertaking.

The fourth book contains the mechanical and hydrostatic operations to facilitate the draining: as, 1. The construction of dykes, widening the rivers, and the labors at the Linea Pia: 2. Dykes constructed on the left bank of the river Sistro: 3. Junction of the waters of the Amaseno and Pantano: 4. Canal of Terracina: 5. Drains made on the right and left of the spot: 6. Canal of the Mole of Mesa: 7. Repairs of the Via Appia: 8. New road to Terracina: 9. Bridges, wells, subterranean and other hydrostatic works. In chapters x, xi, and xii, is found the plan presented in 1777, by Gaetano Rappini; the system of operations adopted, and a comparison of the two systems. Ch. xiii. The improvements remain uncompleted from the impracticability of drawing off the water, notwithstanding the numerous canals constructed.

In short, the operations produced none of the effects proposed, and it was discovered, perhaps too late, that, 1st, it would be impossible to exhaust the subterranean springs; 2d, that the surface of the marshes is lower than the level of the sea; and 3d, that the most elevated parts of the tract promised abundant crops, but that the low parts would for ever remain marshy. Eighteen hundred men were continually employed upon it; the stagnant waters produced epidemical diseases; the seed rotted in the water; the proprietors of lands, disappointed in their speculations, demanded compensation from the apostolic chamber, and proved that the dykes were not constructed according to the rules of art, of which the artists themselves appeared totally ignorant, &c. The result of ten years labour and enormous expence was, that less land had been gained than even in the time of Augustus, and that the air had been rendered more unwholesome.

The work is accompanied with five plates representing, 1st, the state of the Pontine marshes, from a drawing by Serafino Salvati; 2d. State of the improvements: 3d. View of the hydrostatic level made in 1777, by G. Rappini: 4th. View of the Linea Pia, taken in 1796 by Gaetano Astolfi: and 5th. View of the canal of Schiazza and Ufente.

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## L A W.

### WHAT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE THE ACCEPTANCE OF A BILL.

Johnson and another, against Collins. Mich. Term, 1800.

*In consequence of this decision it is determined, that, on a mere promise by a debtor to his creditor, if the latter draw a bill upon him at a certain date for the amount of his demand, he should then have the money, and would pay it, does not amount in law to an acceptance of the bill when drawn; and an indorsee for a valuable consideration, between whom and the drawee no communication passed at the time of his taking the bill, cannot recover for it as if accepted.*

**T**HE facts are these:—The plaintiffs declared against the defendant as the acceptor of a bill of exchange, drawn by one Ruff, dated the 25th of Oct. 1799, and directed to the defendant; whereby he was required, two months after date, to pay to the order of the drawer 23*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, value received; which bill was afterwards indorsed by one Ruff to one Jane Ruff, and by her to the plaintiffs.

On the motion for a new trial it was rejected, on the grounds stated by the Lord Chief Justice in the following terms:

Lord Kenyon—This is a question of great moment. It is much to be la-

mented



mented that anything has been deemed to be an acceptance of a bill of exchange besides an express acceptance in writing: but I admit that the cases have gone beyond that line, and have determined that there may be a parol acceptance: that, perhaps, was going too far; but, at any rate, the determinations have gone no further; and I am not disposed to carry them to the length now contended for, and to say that a promise to accept a bill before it is drawn is equally binding as if made afterwards. It is not generally true, that a promise to do a thing is the same thing in law as the actually doing it; it certainly is not so applied as to this case. This was a promise to accept a non-existing bill, which varies this case from all those which have been decided upon the same subject; and I know not by what law I can say that such a promise is binding as an acceptance. The consequence is, that the plaintiffs cannot recover upon the count as upon an acceptance of a bill of exchange. As to the other ground, if we were to suffer the plaintiffs to recover on the general counts, we must say that a chose in action is assignable\*, a doctrine to which I will never subscribe. I cannot, as at present advised, and upon the general view of it agree with the case of *Fenner v. Mears* in Blac. Rep. The result of it, however, seems to be this, that the determination having been made according to equity and good conscience, the Court would not disturb the verdict; and I doubt whether the decision can be sustained on any other ground. The undertaking there, indeed, was in writing; but I am not prepared to say that that makes any difference: though a distinction of that kind was much dwelt upon in another case as supplying a want of consideration†; but that has never been adopted since, and was afterwards expressly overruled in the case of *Rann v. Hughes*, in the House of Lords‡. However, no question of that sort can arise here; and I am clearly satisfied that there is no evidence to support the promises laid in any of the counts.

Lord Kenyon added, that he thought that the admitting a promise to accept before the existence of the bill to operate as an actual acceptance of it afterwards, even with the qualification last mentioned, was carrying the doctrine of implied acceptances to the utmost verge of the law; and he doubted whether it did not even go beyond the proper boundary: though this case was not helped even by that opinion,

\* *Vide Forth v. Stanton*, 1 Saund. Rep. 210, 211. and n. 2. by Sergt. Williams.

† *Vide the opinion of Wilmut J. delivered in Pillans v. Van Noorop*, 3 Burr. 1670, 1. 7 Term Rep. 350. n.

## VETERINARY ART.

**I**N our last number we dwelt on the osteology or the bony system in the horse. If we were to proceed with that regularity to which anatomical subjects are usually submitted, before we entered on the diseases and their cures, we should treat of the other solids and of the fluids of this animal: it has, however, appeared to us, that it would be more acceptable to our readers immediately to follow the description of any particular part of the system with the disorders to which it is peculiarly exposed, and with the remedy of which established practice has justified the application.

The bones are a whitehard brittle insensible part, framed for the defence of the softer parts, and for the support of the whole fabrick. They have their vessels and circulating fluids, and are of the same general texture with the other parts, the solidity and the stronger cohesion being the only evident distinguishing characters of their composition.\*

\* *Monro. Med. Ess. Ed. vol. art. 24.*

There is at least one artery in every bone for the supply of the marrow or medullary matter; the blood which remains in this process is returned by veins.

A bone may be divided into several parts: the body which is the middle, the heads which are the extremities, and the necks immediately within the extremes. The bones are all covered with a thin web or membrane, and are most of them hollow and supplied with marrow.

The improvements in optics have enabled the curious osteologist to discover that the bones are completely a vascular system, and that the marrow in the cavity is furnished with its own web or membrane, wherein are included little bags, and in these are glandulous bladders for separating the unctuous marrow from the blood; the use of the marrow is to prevent the bone becoming too dry and brittle: this oily matter also hinders the extremes or heads of the bones from being worn or heated with action, and it contributes to moisten the ligaments or bandages, by which the bones are fastened to each other\*.

We have found this explanation necessary to introduce the examination of the diseases of the bones, for by the description we have given, our readers will immediately discover that, having the same vessels, and differing only in the compactness of their form, they are subject to similar diseases with the softer parts (although less irritable), and to some, from their singular construction, which are peculiar to themselves.

We are the more anxious to make ourselves understood on this subject, because it has been usual with farriers, in the disorders of the bones, especially in fractures, to consign the poor animal to his fate, when by a little knowledge of the system they might, without any danger, penetrate to the seat of the evil, and effect an easy cure; for it will be readily discerned by the comparison we have made, that nature employs the same means for the restoration of the bones as for the softer parts. The attention that is paid to human beings has shewn that the most dreadful fractures and dislocations are often succeeded by the perfect restoration of strength and convalescence, and on some occasions the part which has been subjected to violence is afterwards less liable to accident than any other portion of the system.

A fracture in the skull of the horse is not always fatal; in such a case the scalp should be removed, when the injured bones will make their appearance. Those pieces that are loose must be extracted, and such as are indented may be raised. The scalp should then be returned, but the wound must not be in the present state exactly closed. The part should be kept from the external air, and no irritable dressings should be applied.

The os jugale is frequently liable to fracture from kicks and other accidents, and the horse will be frequently starved if a remedy be not employed, as the jaw will be sometimes rendered inactive. The skin in this disorder should be removed, and the loose portions drawn out, and all irritable dressings avoided as in the preceding case. Under this calamity the diet of the horse should be in such a form, and of such ingredients, as will occasion the least action of the jaw, and as will be least heating to the system.

The fracture in the nose is frequently followed by the fatal disorder of the glanders (which is the inflammation of the adjacent membrane); no time should therefore be lost, but the part should be skilfully opened; what is incapable of combining should be removed, and every other part should be restored as nearly as possible to its natural situation.

The case of the fractured rib frequently requires little assistance either in

\* Mr. Lowenhock discovered once, in a small bit of a shin-bone, four or five vessels, with apertures large enough for a silk thread to pass through, each whereof seemed furnished with a valve, disposed in such a manner as to let out what was contained in the vessel, but suffer nothing to return into it.

man or beast; but if the injured part be so situated as to enter the chest and wound the lungs, the air being admitted occasions a windy swelling or bloating, like that in the parts of various animals when blown up after they are killed. The air being thus admitted frequently cannot escape at the aperture of ingress, and by the dilatation of the lungs it sometimes is forced into the whole habit, which constitutes the disorder professionally called emphysema. The object, under this fracture, should be to prevent by bandages all access of air to the part, but they must be so contrived as to assist the restoration of the rib to its proper place externally, and the action of the lungs themselves will perform the same office internally.

In fractures of the extremities, the employment of a sling to assist in supporting the animal is usually necessary. The utmost care should be taken to unite the broken bone with the greatest accuracy immediately after the accident; but if any splinters should have separated themselves, which cannot be restored, an incision must be made to draw them forth before that operation. When the fractured bone is thus assigned its natural situation, ferule, or bandages, are to be placed, so as to preserve the adhesion without confining the part more than that design shall render necessary; after which, Nature will take upon herself the office of healing and conglutinating by the formation of a callus.

The fracture of the thigh, we believe, has hitherto been found incurable; those of the arms, pasterns, and coronets, and of the tibia, or leg, are not without a remedy even in the present infant state of the art. By humane attention in such cases, the animals may afterwards become not only useful, but very valuable, and, in the instance of mares, they may be advantageously employed for breeding. Stock from these animals (often suffering from accidents in the prime and vigour of life) would be much preferable to the offspring produced when the constitution of the parent is hastening to decay, and neither possesses the plethora competent to the supply of its progeny in the embryo, or in the progressive stages of its infant existence.

(To be continued.)

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

AT the late meeting of this society, some interesting subjects have been submitted to its consideration. The class of moral and political science, by their speaker, Ginguéné, delivered an oration on language, and its powerful effect on national manners.

C. Daunou presented a memoir on the origin of the typographic art, the conclusions from which are as follow.

1st. That before 1440, engraving on wood had been applied to the printing of books.

2d. That prior to that date, Guttenberg had discovered the utility of moveable types, but that the invention at that time was not brought into practice with any of the facilities with which it is at this day employed, the moveable types being then cut with the chisel either in wood or in metal.

3d. That no book has been discovered printed at Strasburg by Guttenberg, according to the popular opinion; and that the Donats, and other small works, which are supposed to have been produced by the press of Mayence before 1450, are merely xilographic productions.

4th. That the printing characters were invented at Mayence, during the partnership of Faust and Guttenberg, between the years 1450 and 1455; but they were afterwards greatly improved by Schaeffer.

5th. That the first genuine typographic production where the moveable types were employed, was the bible, without a date, in 637 pages, and a letter from Nicholas V. prepared by the partnership just noticed. The next work was after the dissolution of that partnership, when Faust and Schaeffer printed the Psalter in 1457.

A memoir

A memoir was presented on the philosophy of Kant, which was read by C. Destutt Tracy. The French for a long time have shown great insensibility with regard to the philosophy of Kant, which has blown all Germany into a flame. It seems that this indifference is likely to be superseded, but at this day, the only explanation in the French language of the principles of the philosopher of Königsberg is by a Batavian professor, C. Kinker, in a small volume, entitled "*Critique sur la Raison pure*;" and the memoir presented was extracted from this production:

C. Delille communicated to the society the work that he had undertaken on the history of France posterior to the reign of Lewis XIV. The detail that he had before given on the regency of the Duke of Orleans was merely introductory to the time of Lewis XV.

### LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE Censorship of Riga begins to relax in the severity exercised in the preceding reign; yet it refused to permit the sale of Kotzebue's work, entitled, *The most remarkable Year of my Life*. The matter was referred to the Attorney-general at Petersburg, who, in his turn, submitted it to the Emperor Alexander. He ordered the work to be admitted, and the Empress Dowager testified her satisfaction to the author on the subject.

A new code of laws is now in preparation; the publication of it is committed to Count Sawadofsky, who has availed himself of the assistance of several foreign literati, and some professors of Riga, conversant with the Roman law. This nobleman was, 15 years ago, at the head of a commission for the better regulation of the public schools.

Professor Schrader, of Kiel, celebrated for his mirror telescope, and optician of the academy of sciences at Petersburg, has obtained his dismission, and, with the Emperor's approbation, is about to establish a manufactory of sal ammoniac at Petersburg, for which purpose he has already obtained a sum of 4000 rubles.

The privy counsellor Count Mussin Puschkin, is performing a literary journey in the countries situated between the Black and Caspian Sea. His principal view is to examine the mines of Georgia, and great advantages are expected to be derived from his researches.

The vaccine inoculation continues to make great progress. At Mittau, Riga, and Revel, as well as in the country, great numbers of children have been inoculated. The Empress Dowager has introduced it into the foundling hospital at Petersburg; and has, for this purpose, invited Dr. Schulz, of Berlin, who will be examined at the college of medicine, by the Emperor's orders.

The Counsellor Kraft, and the Counsellors of State, Fuss, Lowitz, Oseretzkofsky, and Sewergin, have been invested with the order of St. Anne, of the second class. Dr. Loder, of Jena, celebrated for his anatomical tables, his anthropology, &c. has received from the Emperor a diamond ring of great value. Dr. Hager, now at Paris, has been honoured with a similar present for the last work he published at London, on the Chinese language.

The Academy of Sciences of Petersburg has just published the first volume of the collection of the precious articles in its possession. This first volume is entitled, "*Cabinet of Peter the Great*," and contains an account of the various articles of workmanship of that monarch, even those in turnery which he made in his leisure moments, and which are preserved in a separate apartment. This academy possesses 2964 Russian works; 305 of which are romances, and 1350 manuscripts. The imperial residence contains, besides the valuable collection of engraved stones of the Duke of Orleans, the libraries of Diderot and Voltaire, with the manuscript commentaries, &c.



The new university of Dorpat has begun to be established. There will be 32 professors; four for theology, four for jurisprudence, six for medicine, and eight for philosophy. Each of these professors will receive a salary of 1500 rubles, and 500 for house and rent. There will likewise be four masters for the Russian, Italian, English, and French languages, each of whom will have a salary of 300 rubles: besides a lecturer in anatomy, an architect, a botanist, fencing, dancing, drawing-masters, &c.

Dr. William Wittman is preparing for the press his *Travels in Turkey, Asia Minor, and across the Desert into Egypt*, during the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, in company with the military mission that left this country for Turkey, under the command of General Koehler, which after his death devolved upon Colonel Holloway, and containing circumstantial details of the proceedings of the detachment during its connection with the Turkish army under the command of the Grand Vizier. To which are annexed, a meteorological journey, and observations on the plague, and on the diseases of the Turks. To be comprised in one volume quarto, embellished with a variety of engravings from drawings taken on the spot.

Miss Mary Hays is completing her *Memoirs of the Lives of illustrious and celebrated Women*, from the earliest period to the present times. In six elegant vols. 12mo.

We are happy to be enabled to present our readers with the following particulars relative to the present State of Literature at Milan.

Several changes have been made in the regulation of the gymnasium known by the name of Brera. Amongst others the former librarian Divecchio, who seemed very strongly attached to the Austrian government has been displaced. The professor of architecture Leopold Polak, a native of Vienna, who gained a great reputation by the construction of the magnificent palaces of Belgioso and Monte di Santa Teresa, has likewise been dismissed. He is succeeded by Bargigli, a native of Rome; Locatelli has been appointed professor of sculpture, and Signovelli, of oratory. The chair of jurisprudence has been given to B. Rafacelli, and Morosi, a native of Tuscany, is nominated professor of mechanics.

The hydraulic commission continues its meetings at the former Collegio Elvetico. It reckons amongst members, the aged and respectable Fantoni, author of a fine map of Tuscany, divided into departments, and for which the then existing government remunerated him with perpetual exile.

At Milan and Cremona several theatres have been opened, in which are represented the best French and German plays translated into Italian.

Of the journals the *Amico della liberta*, by M. Custode, supported itself only three months; the *Monitore universale* experienced no better fortune.

Melchior Gioja, author of the *Ritratto di Milano*, of the *Gazzetta nazionale*, &c. publishes some new works from time to time, amongst the last productions of his pen, are, a memoir against the clergy, followed by an apology for the doctrine of the gospel; another against the commission of the Austrian police, and a poem, entitled, *Giulia*, on the misfortunes of Cisalpina. The authors who were the warmest partizans of the revolution, as Galdi, Selvadore, Fantoni, and Reina seem determined to keep the most rigorous silence.

Amongst the new works the most remarkable are: 1st. The *Saggi Politici* of the unfortunate Neapolitan Maria Pagano, published by his friend Massa. 2d. Italian translations of Kant's *Observations on the sentiment of the beautiful and sublime*; of the *Werter* of Göthe; of the *Art of prolonging Human Life*, by Hufeland; and of *Leske's Elements of Natural History*. 3d. The *Elegies of Monti*, on the Death of the astronomer Mascheroni. 4th. *Le Roume di Volney*. This last translation is accompanied with an extract of the history of religions, by Dupuy.

The King of Prussia's cabinet of antiques, medals, and engraved stones,

the care of which is entrusted to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, may, by royal permission, be shewn to all native literati, and likewise to artists and students of the first classes of the academies of Berlin. For this purpose, the cabinet is open the first and third Mondays in every month. A company wishing to inspect the cabinet, must not consist of more than six persons. The preceding Saturday tickets of admission are delivered in the reading-room of the King's library, from three o'clock till five in the afternoon. For these tickets must be given a card of the name and address of those who wish to see the cabinet.

The scientific journals of Germany announce from all parts cures of deafness, performed by means of the Galvanic pile. Persons most worthy of credit, from the situations they hold under Government, or their celebrity in the sciences, are eager to give publicity to cures of this kind, that have succeeded with individuals of their families. These first attempts promise farther success in diseases that have hitherto resisted every means of cure.

A new metal has just been discovered in Sweden, which differs as much in its physical characteristics as in its chemical properties from all metals hitherto known. M. Echeberg, the author of this discovery, has given it the name of Tantalus.

The last letters from M. von Humboldt, who has been traversing the American continent, are dated 26th November, 1801. He was then on the road to Quito, intending to leave Lima in January 1802, with a view to visit Acapulco and Mexico in the month of May, and from thence to set off for the Philippines: he means to return to Europe by the Cape of Good Hope. A sketch of a geological picture of Western America by him has just been printed.

Proust has prepared a kind of Indian ink, superior in quality to the best inks brought from China, by incorporating lamp-black prepared with potash, with glue.

## RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

### AFRICA.

**A** FRENCH squadron lately appeared off the coast of Tunis, and in a peremptory manner demanded reparation of the Bey for the interruption given to commerce. The prince, intimidated, promised no longer to interfere with the peaceable navigation of the Republic. The reply has been considered satisfactory, and the object of the expedition is supposed to be completely fulfilled.

The policy of the evacuation of Egypt, on the part of the English, prior to its complete submission to the Ottoman, is hypothetical. The authority of the Sultan in that ancient kingdom hourly declines, after an undisputed possession since the conquest by the first Selim. It is highly probable that, wearied out with resistance, the Porte will resign this unproductive colony to the Consular Republic, which, under the semblance of introducing into Turkey new elements of civilization, and of opening through the centre of the provinces the golden road to commerce, will undermine the government it pretends to support. The question of the influence of that acquisition on the English East India trade is already decided, and the best blood of the country has been permitted to flow to remove this obstruction to commercial prosperity.

### GERMANY.

Had Leopold the pacific persisted in that detestation of war with which he began his reign, Austria would have sustained her rank among the most formidable powers of Europe. Another contest in her present

Non would plunge her in inevitable ruin; she must now trust to interior improvement, and the gradual progress of time, or, perhaps, to the plunder of her eastern neighbours, for the restoration of her ancient importance. The suppression of two ecclesiastical, and the elevation of three protestant electorates has destroyed that preponderance of the Catholic States, which since the accession of Charles V. it has been the uniform endeavour of Austrian diplomacy to maintain.

In consequence of the opposition given by the head of the empire to the indemnities assigned in the project of France and Russia, the Austrian troops entered Passau. The interference of the courts of Paris and Petersburg soon settled the affair, and afforded a new instance of the humiliation of Francis.

The Diet of Hungary has terminated its proceedings. The Chancery is recalled to Presburg, and a deputation of the States is appointed to communicate to the Emperor, in a solemn audience, the result of their political duties.

#### ITALY.

MILAN.]—At the Gymnasium, two professors attached to the Austrian cause have been dismissed. The newspapers entitled, *The Friend to Liberty*, and the *Universal Monitor*, have been resigned, after the short run of three months. Defamatory writings are permitted to be circulated against the clerical orders.

A more strict plan of police is adopted; and a special tribunal is appointed to try suspected persons. Either public law is so deficient, or private crime is so abundant, that the father is called upon to lose the paternal character in the political, and to bear witness against his own offspring.

Wise regulations are adopted for the publication of the laws of the state. The nomination of Bonaparte to the consulate of France during life has been celebrated in the national palace with every species of festivity. The Cardinal Caprara, the new archbishop of Milan, has written a paternal letter to his diocesans, wherein he professes he shall be "less their chief than their brother; less their counsellor than their friend." To recruit the public finances, the sale of the national effects has been ordered by the Vice President.

VENICE.]—This government is at last organized. The ancient continental territory of the republic in Dalmatia and Venetian Albania is to be submitted to a commissary-general and a council of state. The tract is to be divided into seven provinces, each of which is to have a delegate and sub-delegate.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.]—The ceremony of the inauguration of the Doge has been performed with great pomp. Under the direction of this august member, the senate is occupied in forming a code of laws for the republic. The Doge was named by the consul of France, who accompanied the appointment with this insulting message to an independent state. "In the selection of this individual to be raised to the highest rank in your government, I have shewn to you my great solicitude for your welfare."

The administration of the docks, canals, and rivers of the Republic, is to be conducted by a commission of three members and four official assistants.

#### FRANCE.

In the early part of the present month the French funds experienced some depression from the belligerent aspect of affairs toward Germany and Portugal, and not less from the financial difficulties of government. Whatever ability may have been shewn in other respects, the administration of the revenue has been ill conducted, and two measures have been proposed to re-establish order and confidence, both of which will probably be ineffectual;

fectual: the revival of farmers general, and the negotiation of a loan. The first will be a most odious measure; but the intimation alone shows the strength of the present government: the latter would be extremely imprudent at this time, when the discount of paper in the highest credit is at nine per cent.

Under the present pecuniary difficulties, private and public, the consolidation of a commercial treaty, and the adjustment of a tariff with England, would in one respect be favourable to France. The present intercourse is contraband; and for goods so circumstanced prompt payment must be made: but, under the arrangements alluded to, the French dealers would receive the benefit of British confidence, and the commercial wealth of this country, with the spirit of speculation, would considerably protract the term of reimbursement. We hope, however, the English will unite caution with enterprize.

The Consul has assigned a separate government for the valley of the eastern Rhone. The installation of the Republic of Valais, under a grand Bailiff, two counsellors of State, and a Sub-bailiff and Sub-counsellors, has been proclaimed, and the French, in conjunction with the Helvetic and Italian Republics, have guaranteed the establishment.

A treaty of peace with Turkey has been concluded, the terms of which prove, that the Consular State has completely recovered its influence over the Porte. The ambition of France has at last succeeded in obtaining admission into the Black Sea, which will be by no means agreeable to the Court of Petersburg. It is highly probable that the cession of Egypt is a secret article of this treaty, and that the late expedition to the dependent state of Tunis, reduced by the second Selim, has an immediate connection with these political arrangements.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The meeting of the new Parliament is appointed for the 16th of November.

An order of Council directs quarantine to be performed on merchandize from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

It may at last be affirmed, that no subject of disagreement exists between this country and France, unless the official explanations respecting the licence of the English press, and the encouragement of French natives hostile to the Republic, can be so considered. In consequence of the former, the Attorney General has given notice of his intention to prosecute the conductors of the *Ambigu*. With respect to the latter the generosity of the English Government will find greater difficulty. Natives of the late monarchy, who have devoted their services to this country, and who are greatly esteemed for their talents and their virtues, have found an asylum in the British islands, which they have richly deserved. We understand application has been made for the expulsion of many of these persons suspected as enemies of the Republic. It has been correctly observed, that the oppressive system instituted in consequence of the alien act, has reduced Ministers to a singular dilemma. Previously to that measure, dictated by fear, and executed by treachery, an English Minister, to the tyrannic requisition of a neighbouring State, might have answered boldly, "Foreigners, against whom no specific crimes are alleged, receive from the ancient laws of England indefeasible protection." Such is the disadvantage resulting from the contemptible expedients of temporizing policy, and such the benefit from perpetual regard to the broad and enlightened maxims of British jurisprudence.

London, Nov 11 1802.



## New English Publications.

### *Anatomy and Chemistry.*

**LECTURE** in comparative Anatomy. Translated from the French of G. Cuvier; by William Ross. Vol. I.

A System of Chemistry; by Thomas Thomson, M. D. Lecturer on Chemistry, in Edinburgh. In 4 vols. 8vo. with plates.

### *Arts and Commerce.*

Rural Recreations in Gardening, Agriculture, and Botany; by some eminent practical gardeners, farmers, and botanists; revised and corrected by R. Hall, M. D. In 2 vols. 8vo.

A Treatise on Brewing; wherein is exhibited the whole process of the art and mystery of brewing the various sorts of small liquor; with practical examples upon each species; together with the manner of using the thermometer and saccharometer, elucidated by examples, and rendered easy to any capacity; by Alexander Morrice, common brewer.

### *Education.*

A Guide from the English Language to the French; or, A French Grammar, wherein those cases are only treated on which the two syntaxes do not agree, and the rules are particularly adapted to the genius of the English language; by F. Henry. 12mo.

A Methodical English Grammar; containing rules and directions for speaking and writing the English language with propriety and accuracy; illustrated by a variety of examples and exercises; for the use of schools. To which is subjoined, an epitome of rhetoric; by the Rev. John Shaw, head master of the free grammar school at Rochdale, in Lancashire.

A Grammatical Game in Rhyme, at which even children may preside, as it does not require any previous knowledge of grammar, but is calculated to convey, in the form of an amusement, a correct knowledge of the principles of the English tongue; by a Lady. In a case with a copperplate, coloured, and a box containing travellers.

A new Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages; wherein the words are explained, according to the different meanings, and a great variety of terms relating to the arts and sciences; trade and navigation; carefully elucidated. Compiled from the best authorities; by Henry Neuman. In 2 vols. large 8vo.

Geography for the use of Schools; on a plan so practical to teachers, and so highly fascinating to pupils, that it cannot fail to recommend itself to universal adoption the moment it is seen. To which are prefixed, an account of the most successful and rational mode of teaching geography, and plain directions for projecting and drawing all kinds of maps.—Decorated with nearly 80 beautiful and interesting copperplates,

representing the manners, customs, and dresses of all nations, and illustrated with new and improved maps; by the Rev. J. Goldsmith, A. M.

### *Law.*

An Abridgment of Cases argued and determined in the courts of law, during the reign of his present Majesty King George III. with tables of the names of cases and principal matters; by Thomas Walter Williams, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at law. In 4 large vols. 8vo.

The Law of Copy-right; being a compendium of acts of parliament, and adjudged cases relative to authors, publishers, printers, artists, musical composers, and print-sellers; by Joshua Montefiore, author of Commercial Precedents.

### *Miscellaneous.*

The Friend of Women; translated from the French of Bourdier; by Alexander Morrice.

The second part of the third volume of Reports of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor, containing the 16th, 17th, and 18th reports of the Society, and completing the 3d vol. 12mo.

The Soldiers; a historical poem in three parts; containing an epitome of the wars entered into by Great Britain, from the year 1739 to the present time; by R. Farmer. Part I. 8vo.

The Wife of a Million: a Comedy, in five acts, as performed with universal applause, at the Theatres Royal, Norwich, Lincoln, and Canterbury; by Francis Lathom.

Remarks on Modern Female Manners, as distinguished by indifference to character and indecency of dress.

### *Novels, Romances, &c.*

The Orphans of Langloed, a modern tale; by the author of Lufignan. In 5 vols. 12mo.

Lottery of Life; or, the Romance of a Summer; by Mr. Lyttleton; author of Isabel. In 2 vols. 12mo.

Introspection; or, A Peep at real Characters, a novel; by Charlotte Matthew. In 4 vols. 12mo.

Atala; a Tale, from the French of M. de Chateaubriant; with notes by the translator, and engravings by Heath, from the designs of the Hon. Countess d'Alton, and J. H. Bell, R. A.

The White Knight; or, the Monastery of Morne, a romance; by Theodore Melville, Esq. In 3 vols. 12mo.

Frederic; translated from the French of M. Fierée, author of Suzanne's Dowry. In 3 vols. 12mo.

The Strolling Player; or, Life and Adventures of William Templeton. In 3 vols. 12mo.

### *Philosophy and Belles Lettres.*

A new Abridgment, or Selection of the Philosophical

*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, with several engravings; conducted by a Society of Literary Gentlemen. Part I. of Vol. I. 4to.

An Introduction to the knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; being in part a tabulated arrangement from Dr. Harwood's Views, &c. with notes from Mattaire's Dictionnaire Bibliographique, and references to the celebrated Catalogues and Sales of Mead, Askew, Beauclerk, Croft, and Pinelli; with an account of the rarity and value of most of the first editions of the Classics; by J. F. Dibdin, A. B.

The Flowers of Persian Literature; containing extracts from the most celebrated authors in prose and verse, with a translation into English; being a companion to Sir William Jones's Persian grammar; to which is prefixed, an essay on the language and literature of Persia; by S. Rousseau, teacher of the Persian language. In 4to.

The History of the Reformation; from the French of M. de Beaufobre; by John Macaulay, Esq. A. B. M. R. I. A. Vol. I. 8vo.; prefixed is a life of the author, collected from authentic materials. The original work, consisting of 4 vols. is intended, in the translation, to be comprized in three.

#### Politics.

Report of the proceedings, during the late contested election for the county of Middlesex; including the state of each day's poll; with the addresses, resolutions, and speeches, of Mess. Byng, Mainwaring, and Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. with many other interesting particulars.

The Picture of Parliament; or, a History of the General Election of 1802;—containing the most remarkable speeches delivered on the hustings or otherwise published; the names of all the candidates; the state of the poll at the close of each election; the number of voters, and the decisions of the House of Commons on the right of election in each borough. To which is added, an alphabetical list of all the members, serving as an index to the work. In a neat pocket volume.

Considerations on the late elections for Westminster and Middlesex; together with some facts relating to the House of Correction, in Coldbath Fields.

#### Theology.

The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, preached at Grosvenor Chapel, on the 8th of April; and with local alterations at Holyrood's Church, South-

ampton, on 20th June; and at St. Hilary's, in the island of Jersey, on 18th July 1802. by Richard Valpy, D. D. F. A. S. with notes by the author, and an appendix on resuscitation; by Dr. Hawes.

Methodism Unmasked; or, the Progress of Puritanism, from the 16th to the 17th century; intended as an explanatory Supplement to Hints to Heads of Families; by the Rev. T. E. Owen, A. B. rector of Llandyfridy, Anglesea, and late student of Christ Church, Oxford.

The revealed Will of God the sufficient Rule of Man; being the promised sequel to the Considerations on the Theocracy; by William Knox, Esq. formerly under Secretary of State. In 2 vols.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Llandaff, in June 1802; by Richard Watson, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop of Llandaff.

The Theological, Philosophical, and Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. William Jones, M. A. F. R. S. to which is prefixed, a short account of his life and writings. In 12 vols. large 8vo. with a portrait of the author.

#### Travels.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in company with several divisions of the French army, during the campaigns of General Bonaparte in that country. Published under the immediate patronage of the First Consul; by Vivant Denon, one of the artists who accompanied the expedition; translated from the original by Arthur Aikin, in 2 elegant volumes, 4to. accompanied by very numerous large plates, consisting of views taken in Upper and Lower Egypt, of representations of antiquities and hieroglyphics; of objects in natural history; of manners and customs, engraved by eminent artists, and fac similes of the originals.

Another edition of the same work, in 3 vols. 8vo.; by the same publishers.

Fashionable Tours through the pleasant parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, &c. and the northern coast of Wales, as far as Holyhead; embellished with from 3 to 400 engraved miniature sketches taken on the spot, and highly coloured, of the towns, villages, mountains, rivers, lakes, public edifices, and private buildings, as they appear to the traveller on the principal roads; with a letter-press description of each, and the picturesque scenery contiguous. In 1 vol. 8vo.

*New Projects, Public Works, and Events.*

## WAPPING DOCKS.

Considerable progress has been made in this great undertaking, the houses included between Virginia Street, Pennington Street, Old Gravel Lane, and the Thames, are all removed, with the exception of the glass-house which is still standing. A very complete and elegant brick building has been erected near St. John's Church for steam-engines, necessary for draining the works, where a very capital engine, on Bolton and Watt's construction, has been some time at work; another engine in the same building is just completed. At the corner of the intended large dock, adjoining to Hermitage Dock, another powerful engine, on the same construction, has been built; it drives a complete set of stones and apparatus for grinding, mixing, and tempering the materials of which the mortar or cement used in the works is made, and adjoining thereto, several large kilns are erected for the use of the works. The old walls of Hermitage Dock are in great part taken down, and new and very substantial ones are erecting. Great progress is made in excavating the site of the massive walls which are to line the great dock on all sides; the foundations on the south side are laid, and several feet of the wall raised. The high walls which are to surround the whole premises are begun in several places, and some part of the east side is finished. A double circular row of piles of great length and dimensions is now driving into the river, without the intended grand entrance near Wapping Old Stairs, to form the temporary embankment against the tide, while the gates and entrance-walls are building; in the centre of these piles a temporary fire-engine has been erected, which, by an ingenious combination of machinery, works the several pile-engines used to drive the piles; we are, however, inclined to doubt the propriety of erecting such an expensive engine for so temporary a purpose; we were also concerned to observe, the great loss of heat, and consequent waste of coals by the boilers and steam-pipes of the several engines being exposed to the open air, without a casing of bricks, or other materials of less conducting power, than the metal of which they are composed. An astonishing length of temporary iron railways has been laid in different directions; so that all the bricks, mortar, stone, and timber used in the different parts of these extensive works, are easily and expeditiously conveyed from the places where they are landed and prepared, and the earth which is excavated, is by the same means conveyed by an easy ascent to the top of a large stage, projecting a long way into the river at a great height above the water, so that the carts used on the railways (and which are

drawn by one horse), can be shot or emptied at once into the barges which convey the earth and soil, or into ships for ballast, several of which, besides barges, can be taking in at the same time. The quantity of earth excavated is yet small in proportion to the whole, but the work is now proceeding rapidly. An incredible quantity of large and fine hewn stones have been brought and laid by the sides of the different railways ready for use.

## ST. JAMES'S PARK.

A handsome building of one story high, in the Chinese style, has, by order of government been erected on the left angle of the recruiting-house in the Bird-cage Walk, which, we understand, is in future to be the armory for the whole brigade of guards. It consists of four archways on the basement for the field-pieces, the room over it being for the small arms, and a range of rooms in the back, for cleaning. The two front angles have each a small house, one for a serjeant major, and the other for a guard-room.

## LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

The improvement now adopting in Lincoln's Inn Fields, by planting that beautiful square, would, we presume, be greatly augmented, if the dead wall of Lincoln's Inn Garden were taken partly down, and a handsome iron railing substituted; thus would the promenade of the garden, joined to the square, present together, an effect which no other part of the metropolis could boast of.

## CANTERBURY CANAL.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Canterbury, and of the town of Sandwich, was held at the Guildhall, Sandwich, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing two engineers to consider the plan of a navigation from Canterbury to the sea, laid down by the late Robert Whitworth, Esq.; and they are also to take into consideration, whether Sandwich and Canterbury can be mutually benefited by any canal being opened into the sea by Sandwich or elsewhere. The engineers applied to for this purpose, are Mess. Rennie and Walker.

## THAMES AND MEDWAY JUNCTION CANAL.

This important work has not been entirely, but only partially suspended, during the harvest, for the purpose of procuring the assistance and inspection of that able and experienced engineer, Mr. Rennie; it will, therefore, now proceed with the utmost energy and expedition. A cut of more than two miles and a half is now completed and filled with water. It begins about half a mile below the town of Gravesend, where there is a large basin close to the Thames, with which it will communicate by means of gates; the cut then runs in a line forming

ing an angle of about ten degrees with the river; this line is to continue in the same direction through the low grounds to the north of the village of Higham, till it comes to a hill through which it will be carried by a subterranean tunnel of about three-fourths of a mile in length. Workmen are now employed on the part near Higham, penetrating in an opposite direction to meet that part already finished. The canal will then pass along the valley north of Kimbury, and enter the midway near Upnor Castle and opposite Chatham; forming, in the whole, a distance of about ten miles. None of the locks are yet constructed, nor are we told of any, or how many will be wanted. The opposers of this work think that it will never be completed; that it will produce, if finished, but very little to the subscribers, owing to the immense expence of cutting a passage under a hill, which, as the canal is very broad, must be a tunnel of large diameter. Another objection is urged against this canal, founded on what has already happened. Part of the water in the cut now finished, has soaked through the banks, and the occupiers say, that as it is salt water, it will destroy the lands on which it flows. But this objection, (admitting the facts to their fullest extent), it appears, can be obviated, by ditches cut parallel with the banks of the canal, for the reception of this water, if it should continue to ooze through.

#### RAIL-ROAD.

A new rail-road is forming at Llanelly, in Carmarthenshire, which will extend fifteen miles. It gradually gains a summit of near 900 feet above the level where it commences; by its means, a good horse will convey, on its inclined plane, ten tons, and return with near three tons. It will bring into cultivation above 30,000 acres of land, and will afford the industrious farmer an opportunity of manuring his land on equal terms with those locally situated for that article. As a proof of its utility, the landed property in the line of that road, has advanced from five to seven years' purchase, and rents from 2s. to 5s. per acre; and even lands totally neglected have engaged the attention of the speculator.

#### MINERAL SPRING.

In addition to the new chalybeate spring at Cheltenham, for which pipes have been laid, and a pump is now erecting, another has recently been discovered in the garden of Mr. Howard, similar in taste and operation to the water of the regular Spa. It is said that 1000 guineas have been offered for it and refused.

#### MINE OF AMBER.

A mine of amber of the finest colour has been discovered a few leagues from Laon in the department of l'Aisne in France. The pieces which have hitherto been found, do not present in their interior any vestige of plant or insect; several have been met with encrusted with sulphur of iron. Near the

same place have also been found several blocks of wood almost converted into charcoal, supposed to be parts of trees that have lain in the earth a considerable time. Specimens of both have been presented to the Museum of Natural History at Paris.

#### FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

On the night of the 14th of September, Liverpool was visited by a calamity, as singularly awful in its appearance, as disastrous and destructive in its effects. About ten o'clock in the evening, a smoke was observed to issue from a room in the warehouse belonging to Thomas Francis, Esq. of Goree, whole spacious and lofty front has long attracted the admiration of strangers, and which, if equalled, was not surpassed in magnitude by any similar structure in the kingdom. The alarm of fire was rapidly spread through the town, and an immense crowd was soon assembled where the danger had been discovered. For a time appearances seemed to justify a hope, that the tremendous mischief which was apprehended, might be subdued without much difficulty; but no sooner were the doors and windows forced, than the flames, which had been smothered, burst forth with horrid fury, extending their ravages in every direction with equal rapidity and violence. In a few hours this immense pile, together with that large and commodious range of warehouses, erected in front, at the distance of sixteen yards, as well as that which extended from it, in a line to Water Street, was a heap of ruins, and a great proportion of all that rich and various produce, with which every apartment of these buildings had been crowded, was consumed. The mildness of the evening, and the tide accompanied with light and variable breezes, being fortunately at flood, gave an opportunity to the shipping to remove beyond the reach of the flames, and the devastation which was spreading on the shore, from being aggravated by a scene of confusion and ruin which the imagination even shudders to contemplate. Of the immense property which has perished, no adequate estimate can yet be given. Seventeen warehouses quite full of rum, sugar, coffee, and grain, are burned to the ground, and the loss is supposed to amount to 800,000*l.* or between that sum and a million. But, amidst the disasters of a night, which will long be remembered and deplored, one consolation remains, that we have not to lament the loss of a single life.

#### AEROSTATION.

The following is the account of M. Garnerin's adventurous experiment, on the 21st September, from the pen of that celebrated aeronaut himself.

The experiment of my 31st ascent, and of my 5th descent in a parachute, took place on Tuesday last, on a very fine day, and in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators, who filled the streets, windows, and houses, and the scaffolding erected



greeted round the place of my departure, which, alas! was the only spot not crowded with spectators!

It is necessary, when I undertake the experiment of the parachute, that I should know the state of the atmosphere, in order to enable me to judge of the course I am to take, and also to adopt the precautions proper to ensure success. About three in the afternoon, I had the satisfaction of having a first indication, from the agreeable effect of a very pretty Montgolfier balloon, which was sent off from the environs of St. George's parade, and which took a direction over Mary-le-bonne Fields.

The success of this experiment ought not to prevent me from expressing my opinion of the dangers that may result to the general safety, from the frequent abuse of those night experiments, which are not always directed by persons conversant with the subject. One shudders when one thinks that a machine of this kind may fall, and fall on fire, upon the cordage of a ship, and thus involve, in one great conflagration, all that constitutes the wealth of one of the first cities in the world. The use of these machines was prohibited in France, and the Consular government confided to me alone the direction of night balloons, which I conceived and introduced into the national fêtes.

Convinced of the direction of the wind, I hastened the filling of the balloon, and at five P. M. I filled the pilot-balloon, which Mrs. Sheridan did me the honour to launch. It seemed to me that I was conciliating the favour of Heaven by the interference of the graces. This pilot-balloon ascended quickly, and was soon out of sight, marking out my career towards the north-east. Whilst the anxious crowd were following the path of my little pilot, I suspended the parachute to the balloon: this painful and difficult operation was executed with all possible address, by the assistance of the most distinguished personages. The parachute was gradually suspended, and the breeze, which was very gentle, did not produce the least obstacle. At length I hastened to balance my cylindrical bark, and to place myself in it; a sight which the public contemplated with deep interest; it seemed, at that moment, as if every heart beat in unison, for though I have not the advantage of speaking English, every one understood my signs. I ascertained the height of the barometer, which was 29½ inches. I now pressed the moment of my departure, and the period of my fulfilling my engagements with the British public. All the cords were cut; I rose amidst the most expressive silence, and launching into infinite space, discovered from on high the countless multitude that sent up their sighs and prayers for my safety. My parachute, in the form of a dome over my head, had a majestic effect. I quickened my ascending impulse, and rose through light and thin

vapours, where the cold informed me that I was entering into the upper regions. I followed attentively the rout I was taking, and perceived I had reached the extremity of the city, and that immense fields and meadows offered themselves for my descent. I examined my barometer, which I found fallen to 29 inches—the sky was clear, the moment favourable; and I threw down my flag to endeavour to shew to the people that I was on the point of cutting the cord that suspended me between heaven and earth.—I made every necessary disposition, prepared my ballast, and measured with my eye the vast space that separated me from the rest of the human race. I felt my courage confirmed by the certainty that my combinations were just. I then took out my knife, and, with a hand firm, from a conscience void of reproach, and which had never been lifted against any one but in the field of victory, I cut the cord. My balloon rose, and I felt myself precipitated with a velocity which was checked by the sudden unfolding of the parachute. I saw that all my calculations were just, and my mind remained calm and serene. I endeavoured to moderate my gravitation, and the oscillation which I experienced increased in proportion as I approached the breeze that blows in the middle regions; nearly ten minutes had elapsed, and I felt that the more time I took in descending, the safer I should reach the ground. At length I perceived thousands of persons, some on horseback, some on foot, following me, all of whom encouraged me by their wishes, while they opened their arms to receive me. I came near the earth; and, after one bound, I landed, and quitted the parachute without any shock or accident. The first person that came to me pressed me in his arms; but, without losing any time, I employed myself in detaching the principal circle of the parachute, anxious to save the instrument that had so well guaranteed me; but a crowd soon surrounded me, laid hold of me, and carried me in triumph, till an indisposition, the consequence and effect of the oscillation I had experienced, obliged the procession to stop. I was then seized with a painful vomiting, which I usually experience for several hours after a descent in a parachute. The interval of a moment, however, permitted me to get on horseback; a numerous calvadade approached to keep off the crowd, whose enthusiasm and transports incommoded me not a little. The Duke of York was among the horsemen; and the procession proceeded with great difficulty in the midst of the crowd, who shouted forth their applause, and had before them the tricoloured flag, which I had thrown down, and which was carried by a Member of Parliament. Among the prodigious concourse of persons on foot, I remarked Lord Stanhope, from whom I had received the councils of a scientific man, and who penetrated through the crowd to

shake hands with me. At length, after several incidents, all produced by the universal interest with which I was honoured, I withdrew from the crowd without any other accident than that of having had my right foot jammed between the horse I rode, and the horseman who pressed too close to me. My parachute was preserved as well as could be expected, a few of the cords only were cut.—It is now exhibiting at the Pantheon, where a great concourse of people have been to examine it.

I have just learned that my balloon descended on the 23d. (Wednesday) at Mr. Abraham Harding's, near Frencham Mill, three miles beyond Farnham, in Surrey, where it is in safety.

Among the congratulations I have had the honour of receiving from the most distinguished persons, I have not had any more flattering than those I have received from Sir Sidney Smith, who came to me, with General Douglas, on purpose, as he said to me, to shake hands with a brave man. This compliment is of the greatest value from the mouth of one of the bravest soldiers in Europe.

I now enjoy the pleasure of having fulfilled my engagements with the public, to whom I owe every acknowledgment and thanks for the encouragement I have received from them, and for the confidence which they placed in my promise, at a time when I was obliged to defer the experiment of the parachute. It is with this grateful

sense of their patronage that I am going to make a new ascent at Bristol.

Yet, feeling, as I do, these sentiments of gratitude, will it be too much to ask the public to revenge with their contempt the insult to my honour and my moral character, I have received from a public paper, which, upon advices from a correspondent whose veracity they ought to have suspected, has asked, whether I did not play an infamous part in the French revolution? There are in France but two, my brother and myself, of the name of Garnerin, and we have played no other part than that which honour may avow in all countries and at all times: It was upon the frontiers, and in the bosom of her armies, that we endeavoured to be useful to our country. I might refer, in England, to incontestible evidence relative to my conduct. I am sure his Royal Highness the Duke of York would be disposed to do me the justice I deserve, if he recollect the action of Mâtchiennes, in the night of the 21st of October 1793, in which I had the honour of disputing, with a handful of men, that post, after it had been surprised by a strong detachment of his army. The action was extremely bloody, and terminated in a surrender, which made me his Royal Highness's prisoner, and occasioned me thirty-one months imprisonment in the prisons of Austria.

According to M. Garnerin's calculation, he had been to the height of 4,154 French feet.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

### WILTSHIRE.

**Married.]** At Abingdon, Mr. James Rowland of that place, to Miss Francis Mary Hamilton of Tenby Place.—At Hannay, Mr. Nash, jun. attorney at law, Abingdon, to Miss Mary Dormer of Hannay.—Mr. James Larmer, of Sunning Hill Wells, to Miss Frances Giles of Walton upon Thames, Surry.

**Died.]** Mr. Green of Reading.—Mrs. Montagu, widow of the late Mr. M. of the same place.—At Worthing, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, the rev. Charles Sturges, son of the rev. C. S. vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and the respected curate of his father's parish.

### CHESHIRE.

**Births.]** The lady of the right rev. the Bishop of Chester, of a son, being her 13th child.

**Married.]** At Knutsford, Mr. Samuel Dean of Norwich, surgeon, to Miss Jane Nancock of the same place.

**Died.]** Edward Mynors, esq. of Ecclestone.—Wm. Lees Turnock of Brockton, near Ecclestone, gent.—At Bothemley, Mr. John Crewe, fourth son of the rev. Randolph Crewe, rector of Hawarden.

### CORNWALL.

**Married.]** Mr. George Carkeet of Truro, jeweller, to Miss Floyd, daughter of Mr. F.

of the same place.—At Truro, aged 60, Mr. John Toppel, to Miss Barbara Gluyas, aged 76.

**Died.]** At her father's house (the rev. John Kingdon of Bridgerule, Devon), Mrs. Bridget Braddon, wife of John B. esq. of Treneglas in this county.—Mr. Henry Bond of Truro.

### CUMBERLAND.

**Died.]** At Corney, near Bootle, after a lingering illness, Mr. James Borrowdale, in the 58th year of his age, only son of the late Mr. Job. B. of that place.—At Ullock, near Cockermouth, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Jonathan Walker, son of Mr. John W. one of the people called Quakers.

### DERBYSHIRE.

**Married.]** William Allword Lord, esq. of Tupton Hall, to Miss Emily Brockfopp, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Savage Gardens, London.—Mr. George Chestnam, to Miss Brewer, both of Derby.

**Died.]** After a long illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, Mr. M. Morris, of Derby, aged 70.—At Miln, Mrs. Chambers, relict of the late Mr. C. an eminent builder.—At Thornstonesfield, Mr. Mary Robinson, formerly of Scooby near Carlisle, a preacher among the people called Quakers.—At Ashborne, the rev. Edward Horton, L. L. B. prebendary of Leechfield, and

and chaplain to the dukes of Cumberland.—At Buxton Wells, of the gout in his head, the right hon. Thomas Strangeways, earl of Ilchester, lord Stavordale, and late lieutenant colonel commandant of the western battalion of Dorsetshire militia; a nobleman, whose urbanity and suavity of disposition, endeared him to all who knew him. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Henry Stephen, Lord Stavordale, now earl of Ilchester.

DEVONSHIRE

**Married.]** At Kingware, Mr. E. Penny, jun. late clerk of his Majesty's ship Unicorn, to Miss Benson.—At Topsham, the hon. Samuel Whitehall, president of the council of the island of Grenada, to Miss Mary Floud, sister of the right worshipful Thomas Floud, esq. mayor of Exeter.—At Exeter, capt. John Vicary, of the 48th regt. of foot, to Miss Braddon of Stover.

**Died.]** After a short illness, much lamented by all his acquaintance, Mr. William Kerwell, sen. ship-builder of Plymouth.—Mr. Gregory Forbury, druggist, of Exeter.—Mr. Jervis, of the same place.—At his house, in Exeter, T. E. Dolphin, esq. who, to a refined taste, had, by extensive reading and study, added large stores of useful knowledge in medicine, &c. His loss will be severely felt by a numerous family, and those who had the happiness of his acquaintance.—After a lingering illness, Mr. John Luckombe, youngest son of Mr. L. of Exeter.—He was a young man of unexceptionable character, and is much regretted by his relatives and friends.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

**Married.]** At Durham, Mrs. Christopher Lamport of Wynyard, to Miss Ann Hutchinson.—At Houghton le Spring, Edward Wylam, esq. of Sunderland, to Miss Mary Legge of East Renton.—At Muirhouse, the seat of Alex. Chatto, esq. Humble Lamb, esq. of Ryton, to Miss Chatto.—At the Friends' meeting house, Leeds, Mr. John Ranson, of Sunderland, to Miss Ward of Ditsar near Wakefield.—At Coldstream bridge, Robert Archbald aged 56, to Margaret Gilchrist, aged 96.—Captain Cuthbertson, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Hadley of Morpeth.—Mr. John Dunlop of Berwick, merchant, to Miss Johnson of Ilverton.—At Durham, major Lynn, to Miss Barron of that city.

**Died.]** In the prime of life in childbed, greatly lamented and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. C. of Durham.—Suddenly, Mr. Lonsdale of Ferry Hill.

ESSEX.

**Births.]** At Woodford, the lady of Peter Godfrey, esq. of a daughter.

**Married.]** Mr. Palmer of Writtle, to Miss Bag of the same place.—At Colchester, Mr. Cole land-furveyor, to Mrs. Chignell both of that town.—Mr. Simpson of Feldon, to Miss Sarah Partridge, second daughter of Mr. P. of Springfield.—The rev. Mr. Hand

of Burfield Lodge, and rector of Dunton, to Miss Mary Vanderzee of Billerica.—At Colchester, Mr. Archer of London, to Miss Elizabeth Stubbing of the former place.

**Died.]** Aged 82, Ware Fuller of Great Sampford.—Mrs. Pycroft of Wanstead.—At Braintree, in an advanced age, Mr. Mulgrove.—At Woodford, after a long illness, Leaver Legg, esq.—At Woodham, Mortimer, Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. P. of that place.—At Little Tay Parsonage, aged 83, Mrs. Cook, relict of the late rev. Mr. Cook.—A his house, at Kelvedon, Mr. Joseph Threisher, one of the people called Quakers.—After a long and painful affliction, Mr. John Harrison of Feering.—Suddenly, Mr. Springett of Boxed Mill near Colchester; he was much respected by all who knew him.—In the 69th year of his age, Mr. John Bunn of Great Maplehead.

KENT.

**Married.]** Mr. Samuel Wright, to Miss Martha Clifford, both of Canterbury.—Mr. Jenkins to Miss Hodges, both of the same place.—Henry M. Farrington, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Clarissa Clarinbould.—At Dover, Mr. John Fletcher to Miss Martha Ath of that place.—At Bishopsbourne, Edward Taylor, esq. of Biscot, to Miss Buckingham, daughter of the rev. Mr. B. of Bourn Place.

**Died.]** At Canterbury, after a lingering illness, Mr. Gardener, many years acting-manager of Mr. Baker's company of comedians.—At Wrotham, Mr. George Just, youngest son of Mr. John J. of that place.—At Roydon Hall, the seat of Sir William Twyden, bart. Mrs. Wyneb, relict of Alex. W. esq. late governor of Madras.—At Gros House, near Dartford, major Edward Vernon Ward.—At Wickham Court, Sir John Farnaby, bart.—At Margate, Mrs. Whittefor, widow of the late R. W. esq. of Tottonham.—At St. Peter's in the Isle of Thanet, Mrs. Blackburn, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of that parish; and a few days after, at her father's house, (whither impressed by filial duty she had gone during her mother's illness) in the 29th year of her age, most sincerely lamented, Mrs. Cobb, wife of Francis C. esq. of Margate, the only daughter of Mr. Blackburn.—After a short illness, Sir Edward Hales, bart. of Hales Place, near Canterbury, whose loss will be severely felt by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Edward Hales, esq. who married a daughter of Henry Darrell, esq. of Caleshill in this county.

LANCASHIRE.

**Married.]** Mr. William Bute of Higher Walton near Warrington, to Miss Chawick of Shaftford.—At Saddleworth, Mr. Lees to Miss Harrop, both of Dobersley.—At Manchester, Mr. Richard Hind of Liverpool, to Miss Margaret Wheeler, daughter of Mr. W. printer of the former place.—At Oldham, Mr. Wm. Chippendale, to Miss Lees, daughter of J. Lees, esq. both of

that place.—At Liverpool, Mr. John Wolf, merchant, to Miss Eliza Smith, daughter of Mr. Frazer S. both of that town.—Mr. Bellot, surgeon, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Hale, of Over, in Cheshire.

*Died.*—At Warrington, in consequence of a fall from his gig in returning from the country, Edward Dakin, esq. late captain of the Warrington volunteers, eminently distinguished by the benevolence of his heart and the urbanity of his manners.—Mr. Joseph Fielding, of Happings, near Blackburn, aged 78.—At Liverpool, Mr. John Morland.—After an illness of four days, Miss Hannah Thornly, daughter of Mr. Jos. T. of Redhall.—Mrs Mary Kendal, of Lancaster.—Much and deservedly respected, Mr. Thomas Edleston, town-clerk, of Lancaster.—Mrs. Maddock, relict of the late Rev. Mr. M. of Liverpool.—Much esteemed, Mr. Edward Hilton, of Manchester.—At the same place, Mr. Matthew Shaw, a worthy, honest man, universally esteemed, and most sincerely regretted by all his connections.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*—At Alkerkirke, near Boston, Tho. Payne, esq. of Brook-street, Grovesnor-square, to Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of Michael Hutchinson, M. D. late of Wolverhampton.—At Wibeche, Mr. John Mears, of Gedgey Hill, to Mrs. Watson, of the former place.—At Saundby, near Gainsborough, the Rev. Mr. Shaw, aged 75, to his housekeeper, aged 21.—At Cottingham, J. C. Brooke, esq. major in the third, or Prince of Wales's dragoon guards, to Miss Frances Brooke, daughter of J. B. esq. of Hull Bank, near Hull.—At Skendleby, Peregrine Langton, esq. second son of the late Bennet L. esq. to Miss Maffingberd, only daughter and heiress of the late Henry M. esq. of Gunby.

*Died.*—Aged 49, Mrs. Broughton, many years the revered mistress of a young ladies' seminary at Stamford.—At Sleaford, Mrs. Gilthrop, aged 84 years.—At Boston, Mr. Richard Limberd, lieutenant in the South Lincoln Militia.—At Leasingham, Mrs. Gordon, eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir Samuel Gordon, bart. and sister of Sir Jenison Gordon, bart. of Haverholm Priory.—Aged 73, the rev. John Hewthwaite, of Lincoln, and a graduate of St. John's college, Cambridge; where he proceeded A. B. 1750, A. M. 1757.—Aged 60, Mr. Joseph Willie, of Waddington, near Lincoln.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Bagshaw, wife of Mr. B. of that place.—At his seat at South Ormsby, William Burrell Maffingberd, esq. at the advanced age of 83.—In the various relations of life he was so truly amiable and respectable that his memory will long be held dear by a numerous circle of friends; as well as by his own family and more immediate connections.

#### LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

*Births.*—In Harley-street, the lady of John

Dennison, esq. of a daughter.—At Epping Forest, the lady of Thomas Bird, esq. of twins.—At Montreal, the right hon. lady Amherst of a son and heir.—At Stamford Hill, the lady of J. Simpson, esq. of a son.—At Twickenham, the hon. Mrs. Espinasse, lady of lieutenant col. E. of the 4th regt. of a daughter. At his house in Harley-street, the lady of Augustus Elliott Fuller, esq. of a daughter.—At his house in Audley-street, the lady of John Dent, esq. of a daughter.—At her house at Walton upon Thames, the lady of lieutenant gen. Johnson, of a son.—At Lord Boston's, Lower Grosvenor-street, the hon. Mrs. Irby, of a son and heir.

*Married.*—Lord Viscount Falkland to Miss Auton.—Henry Jodrell, of Byfield, in the county of Norfolk, esq. M. P. to Miss Weyland, eldest daughter of John Weyland, esq. of Wood Eaton, in the county of Oxford.—Thomas Tooke, esq. of North End, Hampstead, to Miss Coombe, daughter of Dr. C. of Bloomsbury-square.—Joseph Blunt, esq. of the navy pay-office, to Miss Clay, of Old Broad-street.—At Hackney, William Rhodes, esq. of Hoxton, to Miss Cooper, of Clapton.—Mr. James Edaile, eldest son of James Edaile, esq. of Upminster, Essex, to Miss Amelia Kennedy, of Bunhill-row.—Robert Dallas, esq. M. P. to Miss Justina Davidson, of Bedford-square.—Nathaniel Saxon, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Godsal, daughter of Philip G. esq. of Hampstead.—The Chevalier de Perrin, to Miss Cotton, daughter of the late Matthew Cotton, esq.—Peter Tashourdin, esq. of Argyle-street, to Miss Somers, of the same place.—John Henry Stephenson, esq. of Great Ormond-street, to Miss Eleanor Smith, daughter of Hugh S. esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

*Died.*—In the King's Bench prison, of a deep decline, Mr. Boffi, a musical professor, of the most eminent talents. His merits as a composer were the most highly valued by those who had the means of knowing the fruitfulness of his mind; and the rich, prompt, and various productions of which he was the author. He aimed at the higher departments of his art; and would have produced an opera, if he had not sunk under the severity of obdurate confinement and decline, at the early age of 29 years. He has left a widow, with three infants, and ready to be delivered of a fourth.—At his house in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, John Edwards, esq. aged 81, late an eminent merchant of the city of London.—In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Willett, aged 72.—In Lime-street-square, Mr. James Cockburn, merchant, aged 49.—At his house at Clapham, in his 57th year, George Griffin Stonestreet, esq. one of the directors of the South Sea company.—Of an apoplectic fit, Richard Stone, esq. of Chislehurst.—Aged 84, Mrs. Hubbard, of Blackheath.—At his brother's house at Clapton,



Clapton, Baden Powell, Esq. of Loughton, Essex.—After a few hour's illness, at her sisters' house in Great Cumberland-street, Portman-square, Miss Sarah Cardin.—At his house at Woodford, Essex, Leaver Legg, Esq. late of Cornhill.—In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Devenish, of Villiers-street, Strand.—At his house in Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Timothy Caswall, Esq. of Sacombe Park, in the county of Hertford, formerly M. P. for Hertford, and afterwards many years for Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and one of his Majesty's commissioners of Excise.—At Mitcham, Surrey, Thomas Hinchcliffe, Esq.—Aged 86, Edward Hippeley, Esq. of Isleworth, one of the directors of the South Sea Company.—At Charlton, Mrs. Atkins, wife of John A. Esq. of Walbrook.—At Champion Hill, Camberwell, Richard Lawrence, Esq.

NORFOLK.

**Married.]** At Hempsall, Mr. J. Irwin to Miss Carver, both of Norwich.—Mr. J. Lamb, of Purton, in Wiltshire, to Miss Groom, of Walsingham.—The Rev. Jarrett Dashwood, rector of Caistor with Market's Hall, to Miss Burton, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Esq. of Bracondale-house, near Norwich.

**Died.]** Aged 68, Mrs. M. Wade, relict of Mr. Wm. W. of Feltham.—Aged 70, Mrs. Sarah Nettleton, wife of Mr. Wm. N. of Wells.—At Knapton, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, both in the 25th year of their age. Different complaints occasioned their deaths within 48 hours of each other. They lived respected, and died lamented by all who knew them.—At W. Howe's, Esq. Framlingham, Mrs. Paulett, in the 60th year of her age.—At Yarmouth, Mr. Daniel Boulser, formerly a silversmith, and one of the society of friends.—Greatly lamented, Mrs. Seabrook, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of Cavendish.—Suddenly, at Norwich, Mrs. Eliz. Newton, aged 63, wife of Mr. F. Newton.—In the 26th year of her age, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Thomas Ranfome, of the same city, one of the society of quakers.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

**Birth.]** At Halfwel-house, the lady of Charles Kemys Kemys Tynte, Esq. of a daughter.

**Married.]** Mr. Edward Doughty of Bristol to Miss Turton daughter of William T. Esq. of Olverstone, Gloucestershire.—At Chepstow, captain William Brown of the royal navy to Miss V. Fothergill.—At Bath, Richard Wilbraham, Esq. to Miss Ann Henrietta Davis of New King-street, Bath.—At the same place, Mr. J. King of Shepton Mallett to Miss Ann Curtis.

**Died.]** At Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, no less sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintance than deeply lamented by his nearer connections, Mr. Joseph Swayne surgeon and apothecary of Bristol.—At Bristol, Mr. Oldfield Edmund Broderip.—Mrs.

M. Biggs wife of Mr. George B. of the same place.—In his 87th year, Mr. Tho. Tatcher of Bristol, a truly honest man and good christian.—At Keston, of a cancer, aged 73, Mrs. Clements, who for many years bore her affliction with the greatest patience and resignation.—Joseph Spry, Esq. an apothecary and one of the common council of Bath.—At Wells, Miss Penny sister of Geo. P. Esq. of that city.—Miss Baker eldest daughter of Mr. Baker of Alnwick in this county.—At Shirehampton, Mr. Daniel Lane chemist of Bristol.

SHROPSHIRE.

**Birth.]** At the abbey of Shrewsbury, the lady of Sir Charles Oakly, bart. of a son.

**Died.]** Aged 86, Mr. Leake, son of Shrewsbury.—In an advanced age, at Whitechurh, Mrs. Allen many years organist at the church in that town.—Also at the same place, Mrs. Green wife of Mr. G.—At Meafham, Miss Stubbs of Hyda Lea, near Stafford.—At Malta, in consequence of bursting a blood-vessel, lieut. John Davenport youngest son of the late Mr. D.

SOUTHAMPTON.

**Married.]**—Sir John Poolen, bart. of Redenham to Miss Southby, eldest daughter of the late Richard S. Esq. of Belford, Wilts.—Mr. Edmund Rees to Miss Foxworthy of Winchester.—Mr. C. Savage to Miss Brown of the same city.

**Died.]**—Miss Hannah Fustoll daughter of the late Mr. Peter F. of Winchester.—Mr. G. Raymond printer of the same city.—At Chichester Mr. Kilwick.—At Southampton, Lady Jane Terry sister of the Earl of Dysart.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

**Married.]**—At Lapley, John Murhall Crockett, Esq. to Miss Molineux.—At Gayton, Mr. William Dawson to Miss Ann Bradshaw.—At Allbrighton, Mr. J. Hawkes of Walsall to Miss Blakeway of the former place.

**Died.]** Edward Mynors, Esq. of Eccleshall.—William Lees Turnock of Brockton, near Eccleshall, gent.—At Cannock, John Perrott, Esq. Edward Horton, Esq. of Catton.—After a long illness, Mrs. Jane Harworth of Uttoxeter.—At his house in Solihull, John Smale, Esq. formerly a merchant in Liverpool.—In the 26th year of his age, Mr. Richard Asbury only son of Mr. A. of Sutton.—At Bradefley, Mrs. Phelps wife of T. Phelps, Esq. of Moylallen in Ireland, and daughter of Sampson Lloyd, Esq. banker of Birmingham.—Aged 43, Mrs. Pearce wife of Mr. P. of Wolverhampton.

SUFFOLK.

**Birth.]** The lady of Sir William Rowley, bart. of a daughter at Tendring Hall.

**Married.]** Mr. Grimwade of Hadleigh to Miss Katherine Stringer of Dedham.—Mr. W. Aldred of Lowestoft to Miss Gardner of Southwold.

**Died.]** At Beccles, in the 60th year of his age, the rev. Joseph Heptinstall dissenting minister of that place. He was taken ill whilst doing duty at the meeting, and expired a few hours afterwards. He was a man much respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—At the rev Mr. Kirby's of Barham, Daniel Ripper, gent.—At Thorndon, much respected, Mr. William Moore.—Aged 83, Mr. Robert Algar of Ipswich.—At Woodbridge, in his 41st year, greatly respected, Mr. J. Olive Perry, one of the people called quakers.—Mrs. Howard of Weston, near Beccles, leaving a husband and eight children to lament her loss.—Aged 74, Mrs. Goode, a maiden lady of Needham Market.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Trevathan wife of Mr. T. of Bury.—In the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Elmy of Beccles.—Mr. Rolfe eldest son of the late Mr. Christopher Rolfe of Ipswich.—At the same place, aged 79, Mr. Charles Walls.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

**Died.]** After a lingering illness of four years, Mr. Richard Heath son of Mrs. H. of Coventry.—Mr. Francis Clarke eldest son of the late alderman C. of the same city.—Aged 78, Mr. Thomas Warner of Weston-hall.—Mr. Samuel Rew only son of Mrs. R. of Coventry, aged 18.—Aged 79, Mr. Fran. Saunders of Coventry.—At Warwick Castle, in the 20th year of his age, the hon. Henry Greville third son of the Earl of Warwick.

## YORKSHIRE.

**Married.]** At Scarborough, Henry Armitage, Esq. of Wakefield to Miss Wharton daughter of Stephen W. Esq. of the former place.—At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Wright to Miss Sarah Denton, both of

Wortley.—At Stockton, the rev John Starkey, A. M. lecturer of Stockton, to Miss Smith, only daughter of the late Tho. S. Esq. of the same place.—Mr W. Foster of Park, in Errington, merchant, to Miss Sutcliffe of Studley, in Langfield both near Halifax.—Mr. James Whitby of Leeds, to Mrs. Morris, widow of the late — Morris, Esq. of Barbadoes.

**Died.]** Miss Sykes, daughter of Mr. S. of Dewsbury, attorney at law.—At her father's house in Thirk, in the 23d year of her age, after a painful and lingering illness, which she bore with the greatest patience and resignation, Mrs. Anne Yeoman, relict of the late John Yeoman, Esq. of Whitby, and second daughter of K. Marriot, Esq. of Thirk.—After a very short illness, Mr. Matthew Rhodes of Leeds, merchant. In the domestic and social characters of husband, father, and friend, he had no superior, and as a liberal benefactor to the poor, very few equals.—At Whitby, after a painful illness, occasioned by a mortification in his foot, Henry Stonehouse of that place, gent aged 65.—In the 88th year of his age, Mr. Will. Horner of York.—At Worthing, in Sussex, after a long and tedious indisposition, the hon Augustus Monckton, son of Lord Viscount Galway of Selby-hall, near Bawtry.—Aged 74, the rev. Francis Best, rector of South Dalton, and one of the acting magistrates for the East Riding of the county.—At York Mrs. Hammond, daughter of the late William H. Esq. of Hull.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. of Halifax, surgeon.—Mrs. Barnard, wife of L. B. Barnard, Esq. of Walkington, near Beverley.—Mr. Brook, eldest son of Mr. James B. of Leeds, merchant.

## COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

## Marine Accidents.

**THE** Queen, Messica, reported to be lost at Ponduras, arrived in the Downs 15th instant.

The sensible Frigate, was lost 3d. March about 70 Miles from Trincomalee. Officers and crew saved.

The Neptune, Calbury, from New Orleans to Greenock, out 14 days, is lost on the coast of Florida. Crew and part of the Cargo saved.

The Mercury, of Killala, is lost in Sligo Bay.

The Fame, Frigate, from Liverpool to Boston, reported to be lost on the coast of Wales, was spoken with all well, in Long. 21—out today.

Two Dutch Frigates, one Corvete, one Cutter, a Schooner, and a sail or Transport, from the Texel, bound to Surinam, put into Torbay, 16th instant.

The Abdon Packet, from London to Leith, having struck on a rock at the entrance of the Tweed, has put into Berwick with five feet water in her hold, and will be obliged to unload to refit.

The Pomona, Patriarch, from Martinique to New Providence, out 6 days, took fire, and was totally burnt. Crew saved.

The Jong Fru, Spanderman, from London to Rotterdam, was lost near Helvoeth, 15th instant. Crew saved.

The Frederickshall, Schimeut, bound to Bristol, was lost 13 instant on the snow bank, near Dunkirk.

The Agnes, Kitta, from Africa, is lost at New Providence. Slaves saved, and sailing there.

The Elber, Stew. art. from London to Africa, has been on shore on the Flatts, and returned to Gravesend with damage.

The Calcutta, Burr, from Copenhagen for London-Jersey, is put into Arundel (Norway) to repair, having been on fire.

The St. Joseph M. D. de la Conception, from Bourdeaux was lost the beginning of June, near le Cap de Verde.

The Loven, Corvete, from Altona to Cardiff, is lost off Wexford, Ireland. Crew saved.

The Juno, Brown, of Charleston, from Havre to Cork, was burnt off Portland, 31st ult. Crew saved, and landed at Weymouth.

The Anna, M. Alpin, from Greenock to Liverpool, is stranded to the southward of Coracle Point.

The Britannia, of this city, from Kuffa to London, got on Habbro' fan on the 1st instant, but being lightened, is got off with little damage.

The Daniel and Mary, Jewell, of Yarmouth, from Hull, is lost on a sandy sand. Crew saved.

The Mary, Pindis, from Rotterdam to Africa, is lost near Cherbourg. Crew and Cargo lost.

The Neptune, Doyen, from Cettie to Boulogne, is lost off Cape St. Vincent. Crew saved.

The Grenadier, Perseverance, and Alou, lost (with India men), were spoken with on 4th May (by the Cordierem-Whaler, arrived at St. Helena) in Lat. 34—on E Long. 24 East.

The Speedy, Quebec; Ocean, Briflow; Britannia, Turnbull; Greenwich, Law; Harriet, Chate; Venus, Gardner; and Genl. Boyd, Dunker; were all well at New South Wales in January last.

The Maryanna, Coaster, from Dartmouth to Bristol, is lost on the Kildis Stone, near the Land's end. Crew saved.

The Arethusa, Allard, from Curacao to London, has put into Kingston, Jamaica, where she much unloaded, and it is supposed will be consigned.

The Maria Anna, Abbe, from Cork to London, has been on fire on the quays.

The Flora, Kerr, of and for Greenock, is on shore near Limerick, and it is feared both Vessel and Cargo will be lost.

The Friends, Mack, from New York to Jamaica, is lost on Plum Tree point. Crew saved.

The Butterworth, Fulger, from London to the Southern Fishery, was lost off St. Jago, 13 July: one man drowned, the rest of the people saved, and arrived at Portsmouth.

The Fortune, White, of Liverpool, bound to Lisbon, is put into Newry to repair damages.

The Emperor, Forster, put into Hull the 30 instant, leaky. The Lady Nelson, from New Providence for Clyde, struck upon Arklow Bank, 31 instant, but is since got into a small creek, near Dublin, with four feet water in her hold, and lots of Rudder.

The John, of London, with coals, has been run down near Robin Hood's Bay, by the Geo ge, from Havre, arrived at Whitby, who saved the people.

The Two Friends, Dunn, from Nassau to St. Domingo is totally lost on the coast of St. Domingo.

The Traveller, (of Guernsey) from Cork to London, foundered 4th instant, about ten leagues from Cork. Crew saved.

The sloop Eleonor, Mee, from London to Portsmouth, was sunk on Margate sand 9th instant.

The Minerva, Dailing, of Breck, foundered at Sea 25th August; Crew saved in the Fanny, arrived at Havre from New York.

The Jean, Wilfon, from Peterburgh to Greenock, is on shore near Revel, and it is feared will be lost.

The Therese, Deloy, from Cette, is lost on the Saints.

The Brig Maria, of London, is in a leak on the coast of France. The Master landed at Portsmouth.

The Queen, Young, bound to Gibraltar, went on the Shingles 16th instant, but got off the next day after throwing part of her cargo of bricks overboard, and put into Corcova to repair.

The Flora, Kerr, that was on shore in the Shannon, is got off with little damage. Two thirds of the cargo saved.

The Mary, Gilchrist, from New York to London, having lost part of her cargo of bricks overboard, has put into Nova Scotia to refit.

L'Etoile de la Mer, Constantin, from Rochelle to Bordeaux, is lost on the Oléron.

The John, Allison, from Riga to London, is put into Chatham, and will unload.

### Alphabetical List of Bankrupts and Dividends announced between the 22nd of August and the 22nd of September.

#### BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, Joseph, of St. Mary Axe, London, merchant. (Cannon, Leicester place, Leicester square.)

Arthy, Elliot, of Liverpool, mariner. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.)

Ashby, John, of Hincley, Leicestershire, baker. (Tebbutt, Staples Inn, London.)

Bolingbroke, James Bernard, and Mary Ann Bolingbroke, of Norwich, woollen drapers. (Foster, Son, Unthank and Foster, Norwich.)

Brett, George, Chestnut, Neerfordshire, glazier. (Towse, Finsbury's hall, Thames street.)

Cleibey, Stephen, of Austin Friars, London, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Dance, John, late of Oxford street, orange merchant. (Nowell, St. James street, Strand.)

Emmott, John Henry, James Browne and Francis Browne, Old Jewry, wine merchants. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street.)

Fox, Jonathan, and William Fox of the Pavement, Finsbury, merchants. (Nicholls and Nettleship, Queen street, Cheap side.)

Garforth, Thomas, Bramhope, Yorkshire, corn merchant (Blackburn, Leeds.)

Gillatt, John, Joseph Hawksworth and William Gillatt, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, common brewers. (Biggs, Hatton Garden.)

Grove, Peter, of Strandbrook, Essex, baker. (Martin, Vinegar's hall, Humes street.)

Harding, John, late of Turnmill street, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Earlham, Red Cross street, Cripple gate.)

Ketty, Thomas, Sandhurst, Derbyshire, timber merchant. (Jettney, Nottingham.)

Knight, James the younger, of Canook, Staffordshire, mercer. (Fox, Parliament street, London.)

Leaver, Thomas of Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, Funnell's Inn.)

Lock, Philip, of Avening, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Watson, Strand and Vizard, Gray's Inn square, London.)

Love, James of Little Bolton, Lancashire, butcher. (Kaye, Bolton ice works.)

Macfarlane, William, of Bethnal Green, merchant. (Axe-Kinton, Cable street, Falcon square.)

Mallinson, George, and Josiah Sheard, Ruddersfield, York, dyers. (Sensation, Halifax.)

Palmer, William, Britton, victualler. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple.)

Phelps, Samuel, late of Grosvenor place, Middlesex, merchant. (Gamel, Angel court, Throgmorton street.)

Potter, William, of Bath, upholster. (Taylor, Bath.)

Powell, James, of Wilkes street, Strand, Middlesex, merchant. (Wells, Clement's Inn.)

Prager, Josiah, of Norfolk street, Strand, brokers. (Atchison, Ely place.)

Ribbins, John, of Colchester, Essex, wine merchant. (Wharton and Dyke, Ipswich.)

Stout, James, Maclesfield, Cheshire, innkeeper. (Hobrow, Bolton.)

Tagg, Mary, Bath, emcer. (Holloway, Chancery lane.)

Turnbull, James, John Forbes, Robert Allen Crawford and David Skeue, of Broad street, merchants. (Wadefon, Barlow and Grosvenor, Austin Friars.)

Syde, Thomas, Southwark, victualler. (Concanen Junior, Coleman street.)

#### DIVIDENDS.

Alder, Joseph, St. John street, Clerkenwell. Sept. 18.

Bacher, William, Simon Field and Abraham Field, Leeds, Yorkshire, woollengiers. Sept. 17.

Bacon, John, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottingham, cotton-spinner. Sept. 18.

Baker, J. Wellclose square, victualler. Oct. 5.

Balley, William, late of New Chury, victualler. Sept. 18.

Beil, William, Bainsall street, Bains radior. Oct. 5.

Bickerton, Sarah, Great Varnou, h. roller. Sept. 30.

Blackburn, Richard, Alton with Harrogate, Yorkshire, Sept. 18.

Brennall, Francis, Derby, grocer. Sept. 21.

Brown, W. Wyndham, Norfolk, tanner. Nov. 3.

Burge, William, of Southampton, butcher. Oct. 1.

Burnam, James, of Madderfield, Yorkshire, grocer. (Malt, Doughty and Hunter, Lincoln's Inn.)

Chamberlin, Peter, of Norwich, linen draper. Sept. 25.

Collings, Richard, and Richard Island Gilford, Essex, Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, tinners. Oct. 1.

Corri, Domi ice, late of the Haymarket musical instrument maker, music printer and music seller. Sept. 18.

Corry, George, of Great Varnou, upholster. Oct. 18.

Crowe, Eyre, E. Sinfon Lodge, Berks, banker. Sept. 25.

Cuvelly, Abraham Zimou Doncker, Lancaster, merchant. Sept. 21.

Dalrymple, D. the elder, D. Dalrymple the younger, D. Dalrymple and J. Dalrymple, of Dalrymple, Derbyshire, cotton-spinners. Sept. 30.

Dulaud, Arnold, Solihull square, bookseller. Oct. 25.

Evans, James, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottingham, dyer. Sept. 18.

Fawcett, Thomas, son and Thomas Fenwick Jun. of Baiton, Lincolnshire, drapers. (Hollway, Bolton.)

Ford, William, St. Thomas Devon, timber merchant. Sept. 17.

Gablers, John Christian Haswigg, Liverpool, merchant. Sept. 18.

Gilchrist, F. and J. Barry, of Liverpool, merchants. Oct. 22.

Hancock, Thomas, Kingwood, Wiltshire, clothier. Oct. 1.

Kitchen, W. of Hatheron, Cheshire, gun dealer. Oct. 1.

Kingsley, Daniel, Liverpool, brush-maker. Sept. 25.

Holden, Richard, Birmingham, gun maker. Sept. 25.

Hope, Henry, Liverpool, woollen draper. Sept. 17.

Hudson, Joseph, dealer in wines. Sept. 15.

Jackson, John, and Henry Barlow the younger, Stockport, Cheshire, hat manufacturers. Oct. 4.

Jones, James, Kingston upon Hull, grocer. Oct. 16.

Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Manchester, merchant.

Lawton, James, of Montague street, Spitalfields, chair maker. Sept. 18.

Little, Robert, Letitia Little, Ann Little and Mary Ellen Little, now or late of Southwell, Notts, woollen drapers. Oct. 1.

Long, Edward, Bristol, grocer. Sept. 30.

Nasau, William, of Kolveck, Leeds, tanner. Oct. 9.

Mee, R. of Kingwinford, Stafford, nail iron-monger. Oct. 11.

Morgan, Francis, of Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton street, Chancery Lane.)

Newton, William, of Exeter, droggist. Sept. 24.

Page, John William, Wood street, London, merchant. (Iseldill, Wood street, Cheap side.)

Parkinson, T. of Gainsborough, Brandy merchant. Oct. 25.

Pasfield, William, of Liverpool, mercer. Sept. 25.

Ridings, J. of Liverpool, and W. Lever of Manchester, merchant. Oct. 18.

Roberts, William, of Orwerry, Salop, shopkeeper. Sept. 18.

Sampson, Thomas, late of Brimsalline Grange in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, dealer and chairman. Sept. 25.

Shuttleworth, James, of Manchester, cotton manufacturer. Sept. 19.

Smith, William, of Monkwearmouth shore, Durham, ship builder. Sept. 18.

Smith, Edward Shepherd, and John Stanley, Liverpool, merchants. Sept. 24.

Smith, R. C. of Streatham and Croxson, Surrey, brewers. Sept. 25.

Stapleton, James, late of Salter's hall court, Cannon Row, carpenter. Nov. 5.

Stevenson, J. of Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinner. Oct. 6.

Swain, William, Bristol, linen draper. Sept. 25.

Taylor, J. and J. Radford, of Boreley, Warwick, saddlers. Oct. 11.

Tharrett, William, Plymouth dock, shopkeeper. Sept. 18.

Tullidge, A. R. W. and S. Hensbury, of Great Rufford, Lancashire, Oct. 4.

Wells, W. of Birmingham, glazier. Oct. 6.

## LONDON MARKETS.

### Lord Mayor's Return of Flour.

Week ending	Aug. 20.	27	Sept. 3.	10
Total Number of Sacks	11,970	10,970	13,153	15,064
Average Price <sup>a</sup>	54s. 94d.	54s. 84d.	54s. 94d.	54s. 94d.

### Prices of Grain, Flour and Bread.

	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	13	20
Per Quarter.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Wheat	50 a 53	50 a 56	50 a 60	48 a 56
Fine ditto	53 55	55 58	62 67	58 64
Superfine	63 65	63 68	68 75	65 71
New Rye	32 36	32 36	30 35	30 35
Barley	30 32	30 33	28 30	28 30
Fine ditto	34 35	33 35	31 35	31 35
Malt	50 56	40 46	46 48	46 48
Fine ditto	53 56	53 54	49 53	49 53
Hog Pease	54 43	40 44	32 45	32 45
Boilers	38 42	38 42	40 42	40 42
Suffolks	41 43	41 43	43 44	43 44
Beans	55 38	36 40	35 38	35 38
Ticks	30 34	30 34	32 34	32 34
Oats	18 22	16 19	19 21	19 21
Fine ditto	23 25	21 25	22 24	22 24
Polands	26 28	23 24	24 26	24 26
Pollard	26 28	22 24	26 34	26 34
Flour, fine, per sack	50 55	50 55	50 55	50 55
Bran	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Bread, the quar. loaf	10d	10d	10d	10d

### Price of Coals.

	Aug. 27.	Sept. 3.	10	1J
	s. d.	s. d.	s. s.	s. d.
Adair's Main	41 6	—	—	—
Biggs's Main	41 0	40 9	—	—
Blyth	37 6	—	—	—
Cowpen	—	38 0	—	41 0
Eighton Main	—	40 9	—	—
South Moor	—	35 9	—	—
Tanfield Moor	—	38 5	—	—
Benton	—	—	39 3	—
Kenton	—	—	41 3	—
Walker	—	—	41 0	—
Willington	—	41 0	41 0	42 0
Wall's end	—	—	41 9	—
Born Main	—	—	37 6	—
Bentley	—	—	35 0	—
St. David's	—	—	32 6	—
Hebburn	—	—	—	49 0
Heaton Main	—	—	—	49 0
Pontop	—	—	—	38 0
Edou	—	—	—	40 0



# London Markets.

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## Price of Sugar.

	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	13	20
Average Price per Cwt. -	38s. 7½d.	38s. 2½d.	38s. 11½d.	34s. 7d.

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid, or payable on the Importation into Great Britain.

## Prices of Hay and Straw.

	Aug. 30.		Sept. 6.		13		20	
<i>Smithfield</i>	1. s.	1. s.	1. s.	1. s.	1. s.	1. s.	1. s.	1. s.
Old Hay	5 5 to 7 7	7 7	7 0 to 7 7	7 7	7 0 to 7 7	7 0	7 7	7 7
Clover	7 7	8 8	7 10	8 8	7 10	8 0	7 7	8 6
Straw	1 16	2 5	2 8	2 14	2 8	3 14	3 0	2 10
<i>St. James's.</i>								
Hay	3 3	7 10	3 10	8 0	3 6	7 15	4 0	7 15
Straw	2 5	3 0	2 14	3 3	2 5	3 6	2 2	3 0
<i>Whitechapel.</i>								
Hay	5 5	7 14	5 0	7 18	5 0	7 15	5 5	7 7
Clover	7 7	8 8	7 7	8 8	7 7	8 10	7 7	8 6
Straw	2 0	2 10	2 8	2 14	2 8	2 14	2 0	2 10

## Price of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal.—Per Stone of 8lb.

	Aug. 30.		Sept. 6.		13		20	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 4 to 5 10	3 8 to 4 8	4 4 to 5 10	3 8 to 4 8	4 4 to 5 10	3 8 to 4 8
Mutton	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	5 4	6 6	4 4	5 8
Veal	4 6	6 0	4 6	6 0	5 4	6 6	4 8	5 8
Pork	5 0	6 0	0 0	0 0	5 4	6 4	5 4	6 6
Lamb	5 6	6 6	3 6	6 6	5 6	7 0	4 6	6 0

## Number of Beasts sold at Smithfield Market.

	Aug. 27.	30	Sept. 3.	6	10	13	17	20
Beasts	600	2160	600	1590	600	2080	600	2100
Sheep & Lambs	2900	12830	3000	13600	3100	14610	3100	14600
Pigs	—	300	—	200	—	200	—	300

## Price of Raw Hides, per Stone.

	Aug. 27.		Sept. 3.		10		20	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best Hides	3 6 to 3 8	3 6 to 3 8	3 4 to 3 8	3 4 to 3 8	3 4 to 3 8	3 4 to 3 8	3 4 to 3 8	3 4 to 3 8
Middling	3 2	3 4	3 2	3 4	2 10	3 2	3 0	3 2
Ordinary	2 8	2 10	2 8	2 10	2 8	3 0	2 8	2 10
Horse Skins	13 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	16 0
Calf ditto	9 6	—	9 6	—	9 6	—	9 6	—
Light calf	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.	7d. per lb.

## Price of Hops in the Borough.

	Aug. 27.		Sept. 3.		13		17	
	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.
Bags	5 12 to 8 8	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 4	7 0 to 8 4	7 0 to 8 4	7 0 to 8 4	7 0 to 8 4
Pockets	7 0	11 0	7 0	10 10	7 0	10 10	8 0	11 11

## Price of Leather, at Leadenhall.

	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	13	20
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Butts 50 to 56 lb. each	19 to 21	20 to 22	21 to 23	21 to 24
Ditto 60 to 66 lb.	23 25	24 25	24 26	25 26
Merchants Backs	19 20	19 20	19 20	20 21
Dressing Hides	18 19	18 19	18 20	18 19
Fine Coach Hides	19 21	19 21	19 21	20 22
Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50	19 22	20 22	20 21	20 22
Flat ordinary, 35 to 40	16 18	16 18	18 19	19 20
Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lb. per doz.	24 30	24 32	24 35	24 33
Ditto, 50 to 70 lb. ditto	25 27	25 32	26 32	26 32
Ditto, 70 to 80 lb. ditto	25 27	25 32	26 27	25 27
Small Seals, Greenland per lb.	96 99	96 99	99 96	99 99
Large ditto, per dozen	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.
Tanned Horse-hides, each	18 32	18 32	18 32	18 32
Goat-skins, per dozen	30 68	30 68	30 68	30 68

## Price of Tallow, Candles, and Soap.

	Aug. 27.	Sept. 3	10	17
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Town-tallow, per Cwt.	64 6 to	64 6 to	65 6 to	65 6 to
Yellow Russia	62 0	62 0	62 6	62 0
White ditto	59 0 60 0	59 0 60 0	59 0 60 0	59 0 60 0
Soap ditto	59 0 60 0	59 0 60 0	59 0 60 0	59 0 60 0
Melted stuff	54 0 55 0	54 0 56 0	55 0 56 0	55 0 56 0
Graves	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Good Dregs	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Curd Soap	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0
Mottled ditto	78 0	78 0	78 0	78 0
Yellow ditto	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
Candles, per dozen	10 6	10 6	10 0	10 0
Moulds, ditto	11 6	11 6	12 0	12 0

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

	Aug 27	31	Sept. 3	7	10	14	17	21
Amster. 2 Us. C.F.	10. 18	10. 18 1/2	10. 18 1/2	10. 18 1/2	10. 19	10. 19 1/2	11. 0	11. 1 1/2
Ditto at sight	10. 15 1/2	10. 16	10. 16	10. 16	10. 16 1/2	10. 17	10. 18	10. 19 1/2
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	10. 19	10. 19 1/2	10. 19 1/2	10. 19 1/2	11. 0	11. 0 1/2	11. 1	11. 2 1/2
Hamburg, 2 1/2 Us.	33 2	33 3	33 3	33 3	33 3	33 3	33 3	33 5
Altona, 2 1/2 Us.	33 3	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 6
Paris, 1 days date	23 10	23 9	23 8	23 8	23 10	23 11	23 11	23 12
Paris, 2 Us.	23 18	23 17	23 16	23 16	23 18	23 19	23 19	24 0
Bordeaux, do.	23 16	23 15	23 17	23 17	23 19	24 0	24 0	24 1
Cadiz, in paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, effective	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Madrid, in paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, effective	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Leghorn	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Naples	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Genoa	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Venice, livr. Pice.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57	58	59	59	59
effec. per L. florl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisbon	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Oporto	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Dublin	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Bilboa	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2

# PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM AUGUST 23, TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1802.

	Bank Stock.	3 per C. Red.	3 per C. Confol.	4 per C. Confol.	5 per C. Confol.	Bank Lo. An.	18 Short 1778-9	Imp. 3 per C.	Imp. Ann.	15 per C. 1797.	Om- nium.	India St-clk.	India Bonda.	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea O. Ann.	No. Sea N Ann.	per C N. Nav. Bills. 1751.	Exchq Bills.	Irish 5 per C	Irish Debeat.
AUG. 24	184½	68½	68	86½	99½	20½	5	67½	12½	102½	9½ dis									
25	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½	10½									
26	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½	4½	66½	12½	101½	10½									
27	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½	4½		12½	101½	9									
28	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
29	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
30	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
31	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
1	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
2	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
3	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
4	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
5	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
6	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
7	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
8	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
9	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
10	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
11	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
12	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
13	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
14	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
15	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
16	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
17	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
18	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
19	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
20	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
21	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
22	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										
23	184½	68	67½	86½	99½	20½				101½										

DUBOISSON AND STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.

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### ERRATA.

Page 30, line 7, for couch read coach.	
39, 43, after impossible add but.	
228, 13, for singularity read similarity.	
268, 47, first column, for end read on the.	
310, 24, add, after but, the skull.	
in the note, for sentiment read soutienment.	
396, 39, for procession read precession.	
465, 5, for them read the.	

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